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NON-CIRCULATING



NON - CIRCULATING

B A T E S
B E A R S
AND
BUNKER HILL

*With a Correction
or two*

By
EDWARD DEACON

WILCOX
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
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John Meres and some Early English

Newspapers, pp. 23, 1891.

Ancestors of Rodman Stoddard of

Woodbury, Ct., pp. 86, 1893.

Descent of the family of Deacon,

Illustrated, pp. 422, 1898.

Material for two Articles upon

John Meres, publisher, and
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TO THE
SACRED MEMORY
OF
C. D. T.

BATES

Mrs. J. R. Green in her delightful, and interesting work on "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," introduces us to one Andrew Bate, the butcher of Lydd, who became "farmer of Dengemarsh" and kept the town in a ferment for years, whether with his herds of cattle, which over-ran the marsh pastures and trespassed on his neighbor's fields or commons so that they could not "occupy in peace," and would rather sell their land than be so grievously "hurled" by the cattle of Andrew Bate, or with his heavy tolls for the "Western Men" who came to dry their whiting on the nesse, and found him a hard "extortioner, who had driven away half Dengemarsh;" above all with his ceaseless activity in extending his borders over the doubtful limits that parted the lands of the town from the lands of the Abbot.

In this hearty, heady and robust character of the early English country village 450 years ago, or about the year 1450, we begin to see the first traces of a race of Englishmen who have preserved their name and characteristics to the present day. Andrew was one of a family, who for more than a hundred years before him, had grown to be money makers, and prosperous townsmen in a small community, whose activities and inhabitants they aimed to control by possessing themselves of various town offices and using them for their own advancement. But Andrew was merely a type of a class which exists in all periods, and the rough over-riding of his neighbors, still keeping within the strict letter of the law, can be easily matched to-day in any community on either side of the ocean.

But Andrew and his class were not bad men by any

means; their energy and strenuous pursuit of business enterprise were the germs from which sprang our commercial life, which developed the country and filled our cities with capital and culture.

In the county of Kent at the extreme southeastern corner of England, lies a point jutting into the straits of Dover, consisting of a low marsh, a considerable portion of which has been reclaimed from the sea since the earliest days. This point is called Dunge Ness,—the marsh Dunge Marsh. In this marsh lies a picturesque old town, in which are clustered the various dwellings, some quaintly pretty, with their low thatched roofs and ivy clad walls, amid which rises the stately tower of the historic church of Lydd, which venerable and majestic, and visible from all parts of the district, well deserves its appellation of the Cathedral of the Marsh.

For the greater part of 600 years, this old church has looked down upon the comings and goings, the struggles and successes of the generations that have fought their brief fight in this old town, and among the many who have thus made history and strutted their brief hour upon the stage, the men of the name of Bate made no little noise. Far away in the dim early dawn of English life, when men were rough, rude and uncouth, we see one and another struggling up from his environment, getting a firmer footing by which to lift himself to better conditions, and holding his vantage with grim determination.

Thus in the ancient brief, and quaint records of the old town which had pulled itself together round "the church," (that beacon light of the dark ages) we note the attempt at self-government by the authority of jurats or aldermen, or the bailiff or mayor, chosen to look after the welfare of the little ville, and through all the years that follow, this effort at regulation, and the various offices which were created to effect this object, became the goal toward which all the more strenuous and forceful men of these early towns strove to attain.

Philologists agree in tracing the origin of the name of Bate to Bartholomew, one of the saints' names which "the church" was in the habit of giving in the earliest days to those native or semi-civilized people, who were received into the church by Baptism. This baptismal name would often become the family name, the several members of which were differentiated by other prefixes, so we find a list, in these learned works, of names derived by corruption from Bartholomew, such as Barth, Bart, Bartlett (little Bart), Batt, Batey, Bateson, Bate, Bates, Batty, Batkin, Badken, and so on. Of course, as in all similar cases in England, there would arise in this manner, numerous families in different localities, which bore no blood relationship whatever, though bearing the same name. In all such cases genealogical deductions become increasingly difficult; but for a family with so obscure an origin, and which never attained to any high social distinction, it is remarkable that one branch at least should be authentically traced for a period of 500 years, far exceeding in age the pedigrees of many noble titled families, who have to content themselves with half that antiquity.

For this extraordinary circumstance, the family itself is entitled to no particular credit as they certainly neither preserved family records themselves, at that early period, nor had the means or opportunity to do so, but a train of fortuitous circumstances arising from two causes produced this result; first the exceptional preservation of a long series of town records, which escaped as by a miracle, the devastations of the wars, fires and hazards of the centuries, and secondly by reason of the fact that in this small town community, some of the principal offices were filled in their petty importance by members of this family, who though never attaining to be landed gentry, were among the most substantial and prosperous townsmen in their "ville."

So we find in the Town Records of Lydd, preserved to

the present day, and for the most part reproduced by the British Government in the 5th volume, published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission; numerous notices of members of this family, their doings, their quarrels, their journeys, their belongings, their purchases, their offices, from the year 1411 down to 1574, which with the aid of the Church records, carry the history of the family to the date of their emigration to New England; some extracts from these notices are here given.

1411—12th Hen. IV, John Bate, witness to grant.

1429—William Bate, Jurat, and other trustworthy persons.

1430—Paid William Bate, butcher for a bullocke for the shippe—18 shillings.

This was doubtless an English War ship which was required to be victualled by the town.

1431—Expenses of the Jurats in the house of Thomas Bate, 4 pence.

Jurats were Aldermen; it would appear that probably for lack of a town house, they had to meet at each others' residences; four pence, would be equal to about \$1.75 to \$2.00 of present money worth.

1432—The Jurats lent out of the common purse to William Bate of Lyde, £9, on a fortnights warning, and he gave security.

Here we see the town acting as Banker, and making call loans on security. William Bate wanted more capital and he put his official office to good effect, when he borrowed what is equivalent to about a thousand dollars present value.

1437—John Bate paid Romney for his pasture in the salt marsh, 20 shillings.

Romney marsh lies north of Lydd; the town of Romney thus received about \$100 for pasturage. These entries clearly show that the Bates were substantial men, or they could not have financed such enterprises in that day.

1447—Paid John Bate the elder, for a cowpul of cygnets (a couple of swans) sent to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, six shillings and eight pence.

Equal to about 35 dollars; doubtless the town had a suit before the court of the Archbishop, and it was quite the proper thing in that day, to send a gift to "open the eyes of the court."

1454—Paid Laurence Bate for making the "buttes."

This was probably the "town stocks," for brawlers and drunkards, whose feet were thus confined. These "buttes" cost the town 11 shillings and 11 pence, about sixty dollars. Laurence was a carpenter.

1458—Paid to John Hunte for horsehire to Dover, and to Canterbury for Thomas Bate to speke with my lord of Buckingham, 16 pence.

Buckingham was a friend of the King. This was another suit or petition in which the town was interested, so the most influential man must be sent to represent them. Dover is the port for shipping from France to England, about twenty miles north of Lydd. Canterbury was the chief city, and a stopping place between Dover and London. For this trip on horseback of about seventy-seven miles, there and back, the town paid about seventy-five to eighty dollars.

Paid to a child to go to Andrew Bate, one penny.

A messenger boy who received fifty cents.

James Bate, chosen common clerk of Lydd.

1458—As to a certain maydservant called Joan Swan

living with Stephen Hoigge of Lyde, a dispute arose between them and Stephen and William Swanne of Romene (Romney). They agreed to abide by the arbitration of Andrew Bate and John of Wyke thereon.

As we see by the next entry, Andrew was the Mayor.

1460—Paid in Expenses of the Bailiff Andrew Bate, William Goss and the common serjeaunt sent by message to the Lord Rivers to speke with him,—10 shillings and 10 pence.

James Bate paid for dayes labor at Waychehows, (watch-house) five pence.

Thomas Bate the younger, for a dayes labor for hym and hys manne at the Weyes Ende at the Waychehows, eight pence.

This would equal about \$2.25 per day.

1462—The bounds of the franchise, called the Archbishop's Franchise, which seemeth to be made by way of partition between the Archbishop and his Tenants, were found and presented by Andrew Bate and John Bate, tenants to the Lord Archbishop.

2nd year King Edward IV, 1462

Said bounds given in full.

1466—Paid to Thomas Boyene (London Agent) for our Charter, by Andrew Bate and Thomas Caxtone, and also for his fee, 3s. 4d. three shillings and four pence.

1467—On the day of St. Clement in the 6th yeare of Edward IV, Andrew Bate made plaint before the Bailiff and Jurats against John Sedele, that the said John said of him, Andrew, that he was an extortioner and that he had driven away halff Dengemarsh.

And the said John denied this and said that he did not say so, "but that the said Andrew shold dryve menne owt of Dengemarsh, as menne seid."

From a large amount of evidence subjoined, it appears that Andrew was possessed of a large herd of cattle, which to the injury of his neighbors overran their lands and the greater part of Denge Marsh.

Thomas Smyth said he wold not have sold his landes at Dengemarsch for double the selver, yf he mygth have occupyd in pees, and that be the cattel of Andrew Bate, he was grevously hurted thorow whiche he lost yerely his corne which was cause that he solde his londe.

Item, the same Andrew drove his mare into the mire whiche was cawse of here dethe.

The result of these complaints does not appear.

1467-8—Paid Expenses William Bate and Thomas Caxtone to Londone for to bring relacion of appoyntement of trefy betwixt the Lord of Batel and the town, 18s-10d. Eighteen shillings and ten pence.

The Lord of Batel means, the owner or Lord of the Manor of Battle Abbey, distant a few miles west of Lydd, with whom the people of Lydd had a dispute.

Thomas Caxtone was at this time, Common (or Town) Clerk of Lydd. He was afterwards Bailiff and for many years an active man of business of evident ability. He was nearly related to William Caxton, the first printer.

1469—8th yere King Edward IV, appeared afore the Bailif and Jurats of Lyde in the Common Hows, William Olberd, of sayd towne, and there confeseyd that Andrew Bate, opynly sayd that Thomas Caxtone and Vincent Sedley, scholde have spendyd of the townys money, fyve markes to bere hymself out for the man that was gydyd out off our fraunchyse in to the foreyne, etc.

Paid Expenses Henry Bate beyng in London aboute the Abbates Matere, two shillings.

For botchere to Westminster, etc.

Paid for horshire for Harry Bate and Lawrence Goss to Gravesend, four shillings.

1470—July 20—On Seint Margettys Daye the yere aforesaid, was delyvered to Harry Bate and the felyshypp assignd with hym goyng to the help of King Edward, our Soverayne Lord, with my Lord of Warwick, 9 li., 6 s., 8 d., Nine pounds, six shillings and eight pence.

This was evidently a call for troops which cost the town about a thousand dollars, at the time of Warwick's insurrection.

1470—9th yere King Edward IV. Alice Kokyred, or Cockeryd, and John her husband, convey to Thomas Caxtone, Simon Bate and two others, a messuage (tenement) in Lyde for religious uses.

A gift in trust of house and land for the church.

1471—Paid Thomas Bate for one peyre of whelys to the gunne, eighteen pence.

Two new wheels to the town gun, cost nearly one hundred dollars.

Spended at London, whenne Thomas Caxtone and Harry Bate were theyre with the King, nineteen pence.

Another hundred dollars.

1473—Thomas Bocher and John Etherck and James Hevise have certified on the day of St. Katherine, the Virgin, that Henry Bate sold one sow and one ewe sheep, not wholesome, also Henry, servant of Henry Bate, says the sow aforesaid was not wholesome, also the butchers aforesaid present that Andrew Bate follows the craft of a butcher, to the nuisance and destruction of the craftsmen there.

Andrew was not in the Butchers' Union, and yet killed sheep and hogs, so the Union (craft) got after him.

1474—Henry Bate, chosen Bailif (Mayor).

1475—James Bate Common Clerk of Lydd.

Received from Andrew Bate for bones of the beffe, twenty pence.

Received from Andrew Bate for salte befe, twenty pence.

1475—Expenses of the Bailif and Andrew Bate riding to Sandwich to converse with the Lord, the Kyng, six shillings, and six pence.

One learns from these entries, which are not exceptional, but common to all the town communities of these times, how close was the connection between the King and the people. He was their champion against the nobles who oppressed them, and the King was ever ready to listen to their complaints and redress them when he could. Parliament didn't amount to much, and the Courts were too venial or powerless.

James Bate, the clerk, had a habit of writing "Thu. Jesu." at the head of most of his pages, and this peculiarity seems to identify his work on the Town books.

1476—Paid William Bate for three potells of Butter for the ship, twelve pence.

Probably the ship of war above referred to.

1478—James Bate, Common Clerk.

1481—Paid Andrew Bate for 1000 teyle (tiles), half a hundred corner and two regge teyls (ridge tiles) for the Courte hows, two shillings.

1483—Paid James Bate, the Common Clerk, his wages, twenty-six shillings, and eight pence.

This amount is equal to about one hundred and twenty-five dollars, but as the record does not state for what length of time this paid for, we cannot derive much knowledge from the item.

1484—Paid James Bate for two comen scotte bokes, three shillings and four pence.

Scotte means account; to keep the scotte or score, a man's account.

Paid for cheese bought of John Bate for the ship, six pence.

1490—Andrew Bate at this time seems to have been "fermour of Dengemerch." That is, he farmed or "rented" the pasture,—much it is alleged, to the detriment of the place. Caxton complains of his exactions from "Western men" drying their whiting on the Nesse. While Caxton is represented as supporting William Rolfe in his offer to the Abbot of Battle, Lord of the Manor, of a large rental for the manor of Denge Mersche against Bates.

This was simply business rivalry and jealousy.

1518—John Bate, Chaplain of Romney, for drawing blood of John Legat, Chaplain, twenty-one pence.

Richard Lambert for drawing blood of John Bate, Chaplain, twenty-one pence.

This was a fight between two priests and a friend. Bate broke Legat's nose and Lambert broke Bate's nose for doing so. Both parties fined ten dollars each.

John Bate, Jurat of Lydd, of the Parish of All Hallows. Will dated July 31, 1522.

My soul to God, our Lady St. Mary, and to all the Holy Company of Heaven, etc.

To the High Altar 6 shillings 8 pence. To the reparation of the church 6 pounds. To a priest to sing for my soul in the church of Lydd, one whole year, six marks. To every brotherhood of which I am a brother, 6 pence.

To poor people for the health of my soul, for five years, ten pounds,—two pounds every Christmas.

To each of the Parish Clarks, 6 pence. Masses to be said whereof one to be of our Lady, one of the Trinity,

three of the Holy Ghost and four of requiem, etc., and to every priest that saith one of the masses, 12 pence.

To the wife of Andrew Bate a pair of Coral beads,—to Son Thomas, two pair of beads. Legacy to Joan, daughter of Andrew Bate.

Appoint my sons, Thomas and Andrew, Executors.

Proved Sept. 17, 1522.

1574—The Commoners, (persons entitled to free grazing of their animals on the public common) agree to forego rights of common on the Ripe, (a local place) and in lieu, to have a flock of sheep there for the general use of the town. A town shepard was to be appointed. Among the sheep to be pastured, out of a total of 392 ewes, was

Thomas Bate, jurat, 40 Ews.

John Bate, jurat, 10 Ews.

In the Church of All Saints, Lydd, are several monuments to this family. The following are noted in the little volume entitled, "Lydd and its Church," 1894, which gives some interesting particulars, but in other respects is rather disappointing.

Thomas Bate, born 1506 was a Jurat of the town, married and left four children. He died 18th June, 1578, and a brass, engraved with a figure, wearing a Bailiff's robes, trimmed with fur, the beard long and pointed, lies on the floor of the long nave, bearing the following inscription:

"As nature breath & lyfe doth yelde,
So drawes on death by kynde,
And yet throughe fayth in Chryste by deathe,
Eternall lyfe we fynde.
Beholde a profe by me that dyd
Enioye my vitall breath,
Full thre skore yeers and twelve thereto,
And then gave place to death.
A juratt of thys towne was i
And Thomas Bate by name,
Like the i was and now am dust,
As thow shaltt be the same.
Fower chyl dren now my place supplye
My soul it ys wyth Chryst
Who sende to them and the good lyfe,
And eke in hym to rest.
Obiit 18 die Junii, anno dni 1578."

**HERE LYETH YE BODY OF THOMAS BATE OF
THAT AVNCIENT FAMILY IN THE TOWN OF
LYDD, WHO WAS FREEMAN NIERE IX YEARES,
CHOSEN BAYLYFFE AND LIEVTENANT OF
THE TRAYNED BAND 15 YEARES,
HE LIVED IN HOLY WEDLOCKE (WITH JOAN
HIS WIFE) 48 YEARES BY WHOM HE HAD ISSVE
THREE SONNES DAUGHTERS
HE WAS BORN YE 6th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1567,
AND WAS BURIED YE 5th DAY OF MAY 16—**

BORNE DECEMBER THE 15th ANO 1571
HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF JOANE, THE
WIFE OF THOMAS BATE THE ELDER GENT
ADIACENT,
WHO HAD ISSUE BY HIM THREE SONES
THOMAS, THOMAS AND JOHN
AND THREE DAUGHTERS
KATHERINE, SIBBILL AND JOANE
DAUGHTER AND COHEIRE UNTO
EDWARD WILCOCKE, GENT
EMINENT IN HIS TIME, AND IN THESE PARTES
WHO AFTER SHE HAD ATTAINED VNTO A
GOOD OLD AGE FVLL FOVRE-SCORE YEARES
AND THREE QVARTERS, AND BEENE A
LIBERAL HOVSE KEEPER IN THIS TOWNE
THREE-SCORE AND THREE YEARES COMPLETE,
FINISHED HER COURSE
SEPTEMB THE 15th ANO 1652
DANIEL'S CONFINE SHE DID SURPASSE
DOVBTLESSE HER SOVLES NOW WHERE IT WAS
MONUMENTUM AC MORTVAE AC VIVARUM NEMPE COLLOCARVNT
NEPTEO IOANE TOOKEY KATHERINE BATE ANNE BATE

“The manor of Jacques Court about a quarter of a mile eastward from the town of Lid, anciently the demesne of the Echinghams, descended by marriage of daughter to Sir William Blount, Knt., son of Lord Mountroy, * * * * was afterward sold to Edward Wilcocke of Lid, who died in 1577, and was succeeded in it by his two daughters and co-heirs, of whom Joane married Thomas Bate, the elder, of Lyd, and Sybel mar-

ried Nicholas Knight, who conveyed his right in it soon afterwards to the former and he died possessed of the entire fee of it which his son of the same name, at the latter end of King Charles II reign conveyed to family of Bamfield."

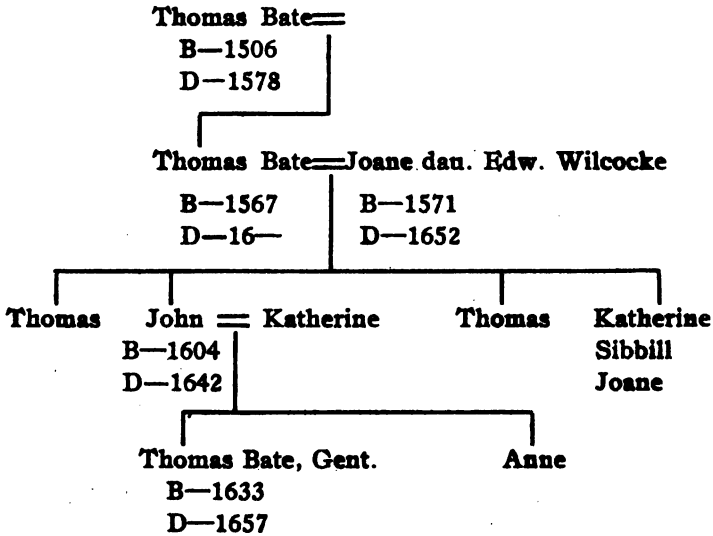
Halstead's Kent, Vol. III, p. 511.

THIS LYES VPON
FATHER AND SONNE
JOHN, THE SONNE OF THOMAS BATE, AND THOMAS THE SONNE OF
JOHN BATE, GENT., AND OF THE MOST ANCIENT HOYSE
JOHN DIED APRIL YE 16, ANO 1642, AGED 38 YEARE. IVRAT OF
THIS TOWNE AND ONCE BAYLIFFE.
THOMAS DIED IANVARY YE 27th, ANO 1657, AGED 24 YEAR
MORS SOLA FATETUR QUANTULA
SUNT HOMINUM CORPUSCULA
TIS DEATH ALONE CAN SPEAKE
HOW FRAILE WE ARE. HOW SOONE OVR BODYES BREAKE
HORUM FILIAE ET SORORES
HUIUS TUMULI SUNT AUTHORES
KATHERINE BATE, ANNE BATE.

On the upper part of the slab are two shields of white marble let into the stone; one bears "a fesse between three dexter hands."

Around, incised in the slab, is a wreath with "a sun in splendour" surrounding a face looking over the top of the shield.

From the foregoing we are enabled to construct the following pedigree:



In the History of the town of Hingham, Mass., published by the Town 1893, the following pedigree of Bates is given, with the statement that it is traceable for five generations prior to the advent of the Puritans from England.

Thomas Bate of Lydd, Parish of All Hallows
died 1485 leaving

John Bate who died 1522 leaving

Andrew Bate of Lydd, died 1533 leaving

John Bate of Lydd, died 1580 leaving

James Bate of Lydd, who died 1614.

He was father of three sons who emigrated to New England, namely:

- 1 Clement Bate of Hingham, Mass.
- 2 Edward Bate of Wey, Mass.
- 3 James Bate of Dorr, Mass.

with whom the American families commence their

history. With Clement Bates, born at Lydd 1595, who at the age of 40 embarked at London, April 6th, 1635, with his wife Anna and five children, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Stagg, Master,—the history of this branch of the family is transferred to this country.

On their arrival here, they immediately located at Hingham, about thirteen miles south of Boston, and on the 18th of September, a tract of land containing about five acres was granted to Clement, which has remained in possession of his descendants for two and three-quarters centuries.

The town of Hingham, whose records are also extraordinarily complete, has published its History in four volumes, of which two are devoted to the genealogies of its early settlers, in which that of Bates receives full and ample treatment; thus, luckily the extraordinary good fortune of the earlier records of Lydd are continued in the History of Hingham, and the family of Bates has been spared the difficulty, inaccuracy and expense of preserving to posterity, their succeeding generations.

Clement died 17th September 1671, aged 76. He had two brothers, Edward who settled at Wey, Mass., and James, who settled at Dorr, Mass., both leaving descendants. Clement's wife, Anna, died at Hingham 1st October, 1669, aged 74. They had six children; one boy was drowned when 16 years of age; the others were Rachael, a daughter born 1627, and James born 1621; Joseph born 1630; Benjamin born 1633, and Samuel born 1639, all of whom married and left descendants which have been traced to present times.

With the voluminous genealogies proceeding from these progenitors, we have nothing to do, but will continue the line so far only as it belongs to the particular branch in which we are interested. Joseph, the second son, was born in England 1630; he was therefore a little boy when the great voyage was made across the ocean that would in these days, with such vessels as sailed the seas

then, terrify us beyond expression. He grew up to manhood and married in 1659, Esther, daughter of William Hilliard. The records give them three sons, Joseph, Caleb and Joshua. Joseph, the father, died in 1706 and his wife three years later.

Caleb, the son, was born in Hingham 1666, the year of the great fire of London, and died 1747; married 1691, Mary Lane, who was five years his junior; he is called a Mason, and served as Constable in 1729. They left several children, of whom David who was born 1698, alone concerns us. This man was a Farmer, and Trader, and also held office as Constable; he was a character, and was nicknamed "King David." He married Patience, whose family name has not been preserved, and died in 1760, leaving a son Jonathan born October 25th, 1721, who was also a Farmer and a Constable. When 23 years of age, Jonathan married, October 11th, 1744, Susanna Nichols, who was but 16 years old. Susanna's brother, Levi Nichols, removed to Winchendon, Mass., on the border of New Hampshire, where in 1774 and 1775, he was one of the selectmen. Susanna Nichols' father was named Roger, and Susanna named her son born 1745, Roger from him. Further than this, Jonathan Bates, Susanna's husband, had a cousin, Joshua Bates, whose two sons married into the Nichols family, so these families were closely united, and two other sons, Levi and Theophilus Bates, both removed to Vermont, where their relative, Levi Nichols, had gone before them. Thus we see the young men all on the move northward, which students of N. E. history know characterized this period.

Roger Bates, son of Jonathan and Susanna, also went to Winchendon, where he appears on the records of new settlers, 1772. He married, but the record of his family is missing, except of one son Adnah, born 1769, before the removal from Hingham.

In 1774, he filled the office of fish Reeve, and in 1775

is enrolled among the men who were ready to take the field at any moment. When the news came from Lexington, the alarm was spread by the firing of guns and beating of drums, and as there were about ninety families in the vicinity, and nearly 550 people, they were able to muster quite a militia.

Among these troops was a Jonathan Bates who was settled near Winchendon, as is clearly shown by subjoined records. He was married, and had a son of the same name, but the exact relationship of this family to the others named, cannot at present be definitely stated.

In the meantime, Abel Wilder was commissioned Captain, and sometime later, he marched to Cambridge. This company (or many of them) fought at Bunker Hill, though the name of Bates does not appear among the extant records of the company.

From Winchendon Roger Bates appears to have gone to Vermont, for we find him carrying flour for the use of the Northern Army in October, 1777,—from the Connecticut River to the Batten Kill. In this he appears on the Roll of Capt. Abel Marsh, dated 13th October, 1777. self and one horse, 10 days, 120 Miles, at 12 shillings per day, £6.0.0.

The Batten Kill is a small river a few miles north of Bennington, Vt.

As previously stated, there was a Jonathan Bates, of Winchendon, Mass., who was killed at Bunker Hill, according to the Records of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in which he is named as a "private in Capt. Samuel Patch's Company, Colonel Prescott's regiment, killed in battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775." Enquiry at the Office of the Adjutant General in Boston, discloses the fact that Capt. Patch was from Stowe, Mass., that his men came from neighboring towns, and the place or locality written against their names, is the place where they enlisted. Stowe is on the direct road from Winchen-

don to Lexington, and Boston; it is therefore apparent that Jonathan, enlisted at Winchendon, before Patch's company marched East.

There was likewise a company of troops formed at Hingham, as early as 1775, and Jonathan Bates, Josiah Bates, Zealous Bates, privates, and James Bates, and Adna Bates, corporals, appear on the rolls; this Jonathan rose to be Major, and died 1829, leaving a son named after him, but this company was not at Bunker Hill. Another Bates, however, besides the above, is said to have lost his life at Bunker Hill, though his name is not on the official records; this was Joseph, son of Isaac, son of Joshua, the brother of our first named Caleb, and about him the History of the town of Hingham has the following:

"It has already been said that when Col. Prescott and his brave men beat back, until their powder was gone, the red ranks on Bunker Hill that memorable 17th of June, the chaplain of his regiment was our Joseph Thaxter. But he was not the town's sole representative, for Jairus Lincoln and Joseph Bates also bore a part and shared the glory of the day, the latter laying down his life upon the field, in the honored company of General Warren, and many another hero of the great fight."—Vol. 2, page 289.

With reference to the above see the following letter from the Office of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated Boston, August 10th, 1908:

"Your letter of the 6th instant in regard to Joseph Bates, of Hingham, was duly received.

"The statements made by the author of the Hingham town history cannot be verified by the original pay rolls preserved here.

"There is no reference whatever, here, to a Joseph Bates or a Joseph Thaxter as in service at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. References are found, however, to a Joseph Bates as serving as Private from December,

1775, to April, 1776, and to a Joseph Thaxter as chosen Chaplain, January 23, 1776. In the case of Jairus Lincoln, I would state that references were found to a man of the name belonging to Gloucester who served as Sergeant, with the eight months army at the siege of Boston in 1775, and to a Jairus Lincoln, of Hingham, as serving as Seaman, on the brigantine 'Hazard,' from August 22, 1777, to May 20, 1778.

"It is possible that the original records of the town of Hingham were the authority for the statements made by the town historian, or he may have accepted family tradition. There seems to be no reason for doubting that a Jonathan Bates, of Winchendon, was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. Following his name, which is plainly written on the return made by Capt. Patch, is the remark, 'killed in battle June 17, 1775.' Later Capt. Patch certified that a Jonathan Bates served in his company, and a certificate of the Receiver General is also preserved, certifying that his widow is the proper person to receive his wages, etc., and in pursuance of this certificate, Lucy Bates presented an order for the wages of her late husband."

It is thus very evident there is great discrepancy and room for much uncertainty, concerning these claims, in which even the highest authorities do not agree, and where such is the case, well authenticated family tradition, from respectable sources, is as authoritative as any other testimony, in the absence of positive documentary evidence. It will be seen later that it must have been Jonathan the father, who was killed at Bunker Hill, as the son of the same name, survived and served in later actions as a Green Mountain boy.

Now, we have seen the removal of many of this family to the north and into Vermont, and we also find by the records, that this family alone record five Jonathans, between 1700 and 1775, and it is claimed that two of them

lost their lives at Bunker Hill. These facts were disclosed only quite recently. About 1893 William H. Whitmore, the Antiquary of Boston, after much delving and diving into old documents, prepared a list of the "soldiers killed at Bunker Hill" made up from the Rolls; and as Mr. Whitmore held an official position in the City it was decided by the State to prepare an official record from the Archives. In 1894, the officer in charge of the Records stated that "the Volume containing the record of Mass. troops in the Revolution is not yet issued, and owing to the tremendous amount of material prepared, and the necessity of insuring historical accuracy, it is not now possible to state when the work will be finished." (William M. Olin, Sec'y., Office Commonwealth of Massachusetts, July 25th, 1894).

This shows there were no published books or documents from which a person desiring to do so, could obtain information prior to that year on this subject. Long before this date, however, an elderly lady in moderate circumstances, Mrs. Sarah (Bates) Chilson, living in Pokagon, Mich., wrote that her "grandfather fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill; that he was named Jonathan Bates, that he was a Green Mountain Boy; that she had frequently seen his characteristic uniform, and had cut a button from it, which she then possessed." It was impossible, therefore, she could have had this information from any other source except her own personal knowledge and the common knowledge of the family. This lady died in 1893, aged 60 years; her father who had preserved the historic uniform, died when she was 7 years old.

When the troubles arose in consequence of the disputes concerning the New Hampshire Grants, Ethan Allen and Seth Warner commanded the volunteers or unmobilised militia who made war on the State of New York. Governor Tryon ordered them to surrender, but certain compromises were made, to appease the incensed people of Vermont; and Ethan Allen and Warner, desirous to

propitiate the Governor, offered to form a company to resist the now common enemy, viz., the British.

The offer was not immediately accepted, but notwithstanding this, the troops were duly organized in 1775, and named the "Green Mountain Boys." Their uniform was a coarse green cloth with red facings. The men had the privilege of choosing their own officers by election, and it is conceded that though having no voice in the councils of the confederated colonies, these troops distinguished themselves during the Revolutionary War in some of the hardest fought and most successful battles and expeditions.

Further investigation discloses the fact that the very earliest Vermont records,—which begin 1777, when the State declared its independence,—show that Jonathan Bates served in the Militia various times. In the Alarm of October, 1780, when the British under Major Carleton made the raid on Northern New York, capturing Fort Ann, in the expeditions against Ballston, Glen Falls, etc., Ethan Allen was in command of the Vermont Troops, and Jonathan Bates served as a private in Capt. Bigelow Lawrence's Company, Col. Herrick's Regiment. The celebrated negotiations with Governor Gen. Haldemand of the Province of Quebec, began at this time with a letter from Major Carleton to Ethan Allen.

Jonathan Bates also appears in Capt. Bigelow Lawrence's Company of Col. Waldbridge's Regiment, service at Castleton on the "alarm" of October, 1781; and again he appears to have served in the Militia in Col. Eben Waldbridge's Regiment, which turned out with Capt. Eli Noble of Castleton, November, 1781.

Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, pp. 229, 484, 522.

These records do not state where he lived.

In the first census of Vermont, taken 1790, Jonathan Bates of Rutland County, appears as "head of family," with a wife and three children, one boy and two girls,—

the boy an infant. This is the same man. Castleton is situated in Rutland County.

Herkimer County, N. Y., was constituted 1791. Chenango County was taken from Herkimer County in 1798, and Madison County was taken from Chenango County in 1806.

In the history of Chenango County, N. Y., it is stated this county was settled 1798; that it included eleven of the "twenty towns," among which was the Vermont Sufferers Tract of 40,960 acres, in which were Lebanon, Smyrna, Sherborne, Norwich, etc. This tract was granted to relieve persons who had lost lands in Vermont, by reason of holding under New York titles, and some of the New York settlers brought with them a strong dislike towards the sturdy founders of the Green Mountain State.

From what has been here related, there can be no doubt that Jonathan Bates was a scion of the family which had removed to Vermont; and we know that he joined the troops raised for the defence of Boston, and fought at Bunker Hill. After that event he returned to Vermont, and as we have seen, saw military service as late as 1781.

Before 1798 he removed to New York State and settled in Chenango County, and in this County at Smyrna, his son Stephen was born.

Col. Bigelow Lawrence (in whose military Company we find Jonathan Bates) had six sons, all of whom likewise emigrated from Vermont and settled in New York State, before 1798, in the town of Manlius, Onondaga County. They located about twenty-five miles distant from where Jonathan first appears. It is not unlikely they all came in one Company together with others for the same purpose.

One daughter of Capt. Lawrence also accompanied her brothers, and later taught the first school in that part of the State.

In the History of Madison County by Mrs. L. M.

Hammond, Syracuse, 1872, page 548, we read, Town of Lebanon—"Again we go back to 1792, the autumn of the year, when Enoch Stowell of New Hampshire, and Jonathan Bates of Vermont, with John and James Salisbury of the latter place, entered the town. Enoch Stowell and Jonathan Bates selected what proved to be Lot No. 7, as the location of their future settlement. They erected a bark shanty in which they lodged. The cold storms of the season approaching warned them of its incapacity to protect them. Therefore, the party repaired to Bainbridge to spend the season, etc. Mr. Bates only, returned in the Spring of 1793, bringing with him his family. Mrs. Bates was the first white woman in the town of Lebanon. In due season, Enoch Stowell came on to clear up his farm, which he had located in 1792, etc."

"Enoch Stowell lived to be 92 years old, dying June 3rd, 1859. His son, Horace Stowell, succeeded to the homestead."

In the History of Madison and Chenango County, N. Y., by J. H. Smith, published by D. Mason & Co., Syracuse, 1880, page 575, which in this particular matter, at least, is a literal verbatim copy of Mrs. Hammond's work, and **NOT** original, we read as follows: "Lebanon Township. The first settlement, however, was made by Jonathan Bates from Vermont, who in the fall of 1792, came in company with Enoch Stowell from New Hampshire. * * * Bates and Stowell located in the north line of the town in Lot 7 in the N. E. part * * * Bates resided on the farm he first located, till his death April 20th, 1827, aged 72 years. Jonathan was a patriot in the Revolutionary War, under the command of Ethan Allen, etc."

By the writer's request, this matter was thoroughly investigated in July, 1894, by the Rev. O. W. Roberts, Pastor of the Congregational Church of Lebanon, Madison County, N. Y., who visited the farm, and made copies

of the inscriptions from the tombstones where this Jonathan, his wife Elizabeth, and their son Henry are buried. He also interviewed Mr. Horace Stowell, above referred to, then living on the next farm, (the son of Enoch Stowell, the settler).

Mr. Roberts says: "I questioned him hard concerning the Baits family. He said that they came from Pennsylvania and that his father Enoch met Baits, and joined his family at Bainbridge; he further said that he had never heard that Baits was in the Revolutionary War."

Further, Mr. Roberts writes, August 7th, 1894: "Mr. Stowell is the highest authority of anybody living around here. He had great interest in the family, and had visited the great granddaughter in Michigan."

We may observe here that according to these statements, Jonathan Baits died 1827, aged 72. His neighbor and friend, Enoch Stowell, died 1859, aged 92. They had been close neighbors from 1792 to 1827, or thirty-five years. The son, Horace Stowell, was living in 1894, a very old man, aged 83 years, but very bright,—so that he was 16 years old at least when Baits died, which is quite old enough to hear and know of battles and war, and he lived with his father, thirty-five years more before that father died, and yet had never heard that their closest neighbor, Baits, had ever been a soldier, or fought in the Revolution.

The History of Madison County by Mrs. L. M. Hammond, referring to the above settler proceeds as follows: "Jonathan Bates was a patriot in the Rev. War. He possessed some of the characteristics of his commander, Ethan Allen, with whom he went to Ticonderoga. The hardy qualities needed for the fatigues of the march, the fierce and determined spirit required for such deeds of daring as Ethan Allen and his men performed, served Mr. Bates well in the rough work of the pioneer." This, of course, is simply padding; all who know how County

Histories are made up know at what value to rate this type of writing. When this was read to Mr. Stowell, he simply replied: "The book is not an authority." But we will pursue the investigation further. When Mr. Roberts copied the inscriptions from the tombstones on the farm, he discovered that the name was spelled **BAITS**, and the deed of a parcel of land which Jonathan sold to Enoch Stowell the 9th day of December, 1800, which is recorded in Book C. of Deeds, page 170, Madison County Clerk's Office, is signed by Jonathan Baits and released by Elizabeth Baits, his wife.

It is also to be observed that Mrs. Hammond, whose book seems to have originated this grave error, in the entire paragraph referring to the Revolutionary soldier spells the name Bates in every instance. Later she notes the death and gives the dates from the tombstones, spelling the name **BAITS**, but without any explanation whatever. Now, when it was apparent the farmer's name was Baits, as inscribed on his grave, why was the name given as Bates in every previous reference?

I can only account for it, unless it was deliberate—by supposing that among the various communications sent in, while gathering material, particulars were received from some parties concerning Bates, the old soldier at Lebanon, and at another time references to Baits the settler or farmer, of the same town, neighbor to Stowell, and in making up this material assumed that all the data referred to one and the same man. This at least is a charitable assumption. I have reason to believe that various patriotic Societies have accepted members upon these unwarranted and imaginary services.

Moreover, the land where Jonathan Baits lived was purchased in 1797 from Justus B. Smith, to whom he paid the sum of £128. 7. 6., lawful money of the State of New York, therefor, equivalent to more than \$700, and free of mortgage. This does not altogether look like the act of

a needy pioneer. The descendants of Jonathan are now living in Michigan. Mr. Smith M. Baits of the firm of Baits & Ritter, Dowagiac, gives evidence of the correct spelling of his family name, and in a letter to the writer dated January 21st, 1895, he virtually disclaims any knowledge of a Revolutionary record in his family; finally, the will of Jonathan Baits of Lebanon, County of Madison, made April 2nd, 1825, and recorded 4th day of May, 1827, in Book EX Wills page 156, exhibits his own signature, BAITs. And further there is not a line or intimation in any document, of anything which can be construed into a reference to Vermont, to military claims, or early services, nor any mention of arms, uniforms, or other family relics which are usually transmitted to descendants.

It is impossible to believe that had this man been a Revolutionary soldier and a Vermont G. M. Boy, it would have been unknown to his most intimate neighbors, during a long life time of the closest contact in a new country. But it is quite conceivable, that a canvasser for a subscription book, in a rural county, hearing of Jonathan Bates, the old soldier, in that very locality, should innocently or otherwise be led to attribute the military record to the man of property bearing a similar name of the same sound, whose descendants he found settled on the farm.

To sum up, therefore, the following quotation from a personal letter, will explain the situation:

"It appears without any question that there were two men living at the same time in the same neighborhood known by the same name; one spelled his name Bates, was a poor man, who came from Vermont, where he had served under Ethan Allen, before coming to New York State among the earliest pioneers. He was enrolled as a member of the Green Mountain Volunteers, his ancient uniform green with red facings is in possession of his descendants. He lived first near Lebanon and Smyrna,

places not over six miles apart, where some of his children were born, then moved down to Bainbridge, Afton and Harpursville in the southern part of the State; he left sons and daughters, most of whom went West, but the eldest son remained, whose descendants still live and flourish in that locality."

"Every fact here stated is proved by positive evidence. The other man was possibly among the earliest pioneers in that part of the State. He came from Pennsylvania and spelled his name Baits. He was a rich man for that time; he purchased a valuable farm in Lebanon, had numerous relatives who followed him to that part of the State; had several children, all of whom died or moved away before the next generation. He was the next neighbor to Enoch Stowell, whose son lives yet on his father's farm, and who remembers the Baits family well, though they have long gone away. This man was not a Revolutionary soldier at any time. His Will and various deeds of his real estate are on record, and his history is pretty well known. He was prominent in the community. His tombstone still exists, and a copy of the inscription taken from the stone has been preserved.

"His prominence and prosperity, and the cotemporaneous existence of two men bearing the same name, Jonathan, has led as we have seen, to a natural but unfortunate confusion, and the war record of the poor Bates has been credited to the rich Baits. However, the documents tell their story and there is no getting behind the facts."

Jonathan Bates, the old soldier, after removing to New York State, became a small farmer, and increased his living by making and mending shoes, which trade he seems to have learned in his youth. He moved about a good deal within the county, and his children were born in various places. He had two sons, Reuben and Stephen, and two daughters, Eunice and Lydia. He died sometime before 1825, "a very old man."

Eunice, his daughter, married Stephen Wakeman of whose family we will give some further account later. They lived at Afton, Chenango County, about two and one-half miles from Harpursville, where Stephen's father, Hill Wakeman, lived on his farm,—he having been one of the first settlers. Later Stephen lived on a part of his father's farm.

About 1838, Stephen and Eunice Wakeman emigrated to Wisconsin, where they settled in Columbia County, Columbus P. O., about twenty-five miles north of Madison (the capital.) Before they left New York State they had a family of three or four children, one daughter named Fanny who was born about 1830, married in the West, and it is said she was whipped to death by her husband, "because she would pray."

Stephen Wakeman died about three years after he emigrated. There is no further record of his family.

As Eunice Bates' brother, Stephen Bates, married Pamela Wakeman, sister to Stephen Wakeman, Eunice's husband, these two families were closely united, the children being double cousins; that is, cousins both on fathers and mothers side.

Lydia Bates, eldest daughter of Jonathan, married Abel Wedge, son of Daniel Wedge, an old Revolutionary soldier. Lydia was Abel's second wife; by his first wife, Abel had a son Amos born 1803, who lived at Colesville. Lydia and Abel had a son Isaac; the mother died when he was a small boy and Isaac was given to a man named Curtis Thompson, whose wife brought him up. He lives at Ganegantslet, Chenango County.

Reuben Bates born before 1790, married Neomi Camil, of Sandford, Broome County, and lived in Colesville and Windsor; later he purchased land in Randolph, town of Windsor, Broome County, contracting for it with his brother, about 1835, from Marcus Sage. He farmed his

land, about sixty-two acres, made charcoal for the blacksmiths of Windsor, and also made shoes.

"He was taken with the Western fever, and emigrated in regular style with wagons and cattle to Wisconsin, long before Railroads, about 1838 or 1840. His whole family went with him." They settled first near Milwaukee, but later moved to Columbia County near where Stephen Wakeman, and Reuben's sister, Eunice Wakeman, and her family were living. No further record of this family is at hand, except that they had several children before they went West.

Stephen Bates was born near Smyrna, N. Y., May 22nd, 1798; he was undoubtedly the youngest child of Jonathan. He grew up to be a farmer and a shoemaker, and contracted for some land in Randolph near Windsor. The purchase was completed after his death and deed recorded January 27th, 1842. He married August 4th, 1822, Pamela Wakeman, daughter of Hill Wakeman and Dorcas Saunders; she was born July 22nd, 1805, and they lived in Colesville, and Windsor, Broome County, and raised a large family of children, as follows:

Clarissa, born July 4th, 1823.

Mary C., born February 15th, 1825.

Henry Mapes, born October 7th, 1826.

Orson, or Orison, born March 17th, 1828.

Caroline A., born April 22nd, 1829.

Roswell, born March 17th, 1831.

Sarah M., born October 21st, 1832.

Emily R., born September 25th, 1834.

George O., born January 31st, 1836-7.

Dorcas Dorothy, born May 7th, 1839.

Mr. Bates is represented as a man of dark complexion, rather undersized, about five and a half feet high; would weigh about 150 pounds; peaked face and Roman nose, dark eyes and black hair. He belonged to the Militia, and his children remember him "training in the old time

of company and general training in Broome County, carrying a rifle with so many rounds of ammunition." He died May 19th, 1840, aged 42 years. A brick house near Windsor was given to his widow Parmelia, by her brother, John Wakeman, some years after her husband's death.

Of their children

Henry Mapes Bates, born at Smyrna October 7th, 1826, married at Harpursville, N. Y., April 2nd, 1848, to Abigail Truesdell, born July 1st, 1826; she was the daughter of John Truesdell of Harpursville, and died January 5th, 1889, leaving issue

Bradley H. Bates, born June 3rd, 1849.

Alma Ann, wife of E. A. Hurlburt, born November 8th, 1850. Died June 4th, 1895.

Elizabeth May, wife of L. W. Saunders, born December 3rd, 1853.

Mr. Henry M. Bates was a fine old gentleman. After he retired from active life, in which he accumulated a comfortable independence, he lived in Harpursville, and his son Bradley rented the farm. His appearance was that of an old colonial patriot; he was large of body and stature, with aquiline features and a gracious manner, a man whose whole personality impressed his visitor with a sense of sterling integrity and rugged honor.

After the first strenuous struggles of his early years, thrown upon his own resources at the early age of 10 years, he passed his life in farming, and later became the farmer of his own land, by which he was enabled to end his days in comfort, blest with the affection of a dutiful and devoted son, and the respect of the community in which he lived.

He died April 23rd, 1903.

Of his grandfather's uniform, which was in the possession of his father, Stephen, Mr. Bates wrote: "It was a green suit, long frock coat and pants all trimmed with red,

and large metal buttons; it was probably one of these buttons that sister Sarah told my niece about."

Bradley Henry Bates, Son of the foregoing
of Harpursville, farmer, born June 3rd, 1849.
Married 1st, at Port Crane, N. Y., Oct. 3rd, 1869
Lois Amelia Wakeman, born Aug. 17, 1849, daughter of
Harvey A. Wakeman, of Afton.

Children—

George Henry Bates, born Oct. 10th, 1870.
Luella May Bates, born Jan. 27th, 1876.
Mrs. Bates died March 11th, 1876, aged 27.
Married 2nd, Belle Louise Daniels, daughter of
William Daniels of Masonville, N. Y.
Married at Masonville, Apr. 23rd, 1878.

Children—

Jennie Ethel Bates, born Nov. 20th, 1886.
Willie E. Bates, born Feb. 27th, 1879
died Feb. 22nd, 1884.
Frank Lavell Bates, born Nov. 15th, 1895.

George Henry Bates married Dec. 27th, 1900 to
Gracia Louise McKune.
Luella May Bates married Henry Bucklin.
Jennie Ethel Bates married Dec. 29th, 1907 to
Ernest D. Clark.

Caroline A., born April 22nd, 1829, fifth child of Stephen Bates, married Lory Franklin, who served in the War of the Rebellion. They went to Nebraska and in 1894-1897 were living on a farm at Bromfield (P. O. Giltner). They had several children. Mrs. Franklin wrote in 1897 of her grandfather: "I have seen his uniform, the coat was green trimmed with red, and a red sash over the shoulder, and tied under the arm, and red feather."

Sarah M., seventh child of Stephen Bates, born Oct.

21st, 1832, married Thomas M. Chilson in Detroit, Mich., August 15th, 1855. They settled in Pokagon, Mich., where she died, August 27th, 1893, in her 61st year. She was an intelligent woman, but somewhat sceptical in her religious thinking. She kept a record of the family history, and to her others of the family would appeal for dates and names. She wrote to her niece: "I want you to understand that my grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and fought at Bunker Hill. He was a Captain of a training company named the Green Mountain Volunteers. I have seen his uniform at father's house, and have one of the buttons cut from his coat."

There is no possible sense in discrediting these accounts all made separately at different dates—years apart—by people hundreds of miles from each other, and not knowing that others than themselves were making these statements. Whatever the records may show or omit to show, it is not to be believed that these old people could combine to deceive and make absolutely false statements about a matter which concerned none of them; the letters that contain these quotations, being full of other matter concerning their crops, their children, their health, neighbors, and a hundred other matters, that really interested them and went to make up their lives.

For these reasons, added to those already detailed, relative to the erroneous statements regarding Jonathan Baits, of Lebanon, there is only one conclusion, and that is confirmatory of the claim that Jonathan Bates, the poor farmer, who settled at Smyrna before 1797, is the old soldier from Vermont, and the man who fought for his country's freedom at Bunker Hill.

TILLER

Dorcas Dorothy, tenth and youngest child of Stephen Bates, born May 7th, 1839, grew up to young womanhood. While on a visit to Michigan, doubtless to see her sister Sarah, she met Mr. James Alfred Tiller of Detroit, an enterprising young man on the staff of the Detroit Free Press. They were married in Detroit 23rd February, 1856, by the Rev. H. Hill, and sometime afterwards removed to Edwardsburg, Mich., where two children were born; the first, Caroline D., lived, of whom more follows. The younger child died early, and the mother followed November 15th, 1864, and was buried there. Mr. Tiller married again and has a family of two sons and two daughters all living.

(From the Bridgeport Daily Standard,
April 7th, 1908.)

Carolyn D. Tiller, daughter of James A. Tiller and Dorcas Dorothy Bates, was born at "Pine Tree" farm, near Edwardsburg, Mich., September 13th, 1858; being left motherless when less than six years of age, she was sent away to spend her early childhood with relatives, sometime in Wisconsin at Boscobel, and later in Michigan, on a farm. While still in her teens, she became one of the family of Edward Deacon, then of Detroit, Mich., but now of Bridgeport, Conn., and was ever afterwards acknowledged and accepted as an adopted daughter. She finished her education at Hillside seminary in this city, and afterwards took a course at the New Haven Normal School.

She had a passion for little children, which with an engaging personality, made her very successful in teach-

ing junior branches. The Grove Street Private School and Kindergarten, which she inaugurated, was patronized by many of the best families, and for upwards of ten years was a well known and deservedly popular institution, the mothers of many of her pupils becoming her appreciative and hearty friends.

When ill health compelled the abandonment of her school, Miss Tiller found scope for her talents in Sunday School work. She had a large class in the First Presbyterian Church, and subsequently organized and carried on a very successful Junior Endeavor League in the Grace M. E. Church, during the pastorate of the Rev. W. D. Beach. Always and everywhere, when walking out, two or three children would be seen running to greet her, and emulating each other in their efforts to take her hand and trot at her side. She had just recently commenced to form a class in the People's Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member.

Endowed with the spirit of the Master, her aim was ever to lead the little ones to Him who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me," and the seed thus early sown will doubtless bear the fruit of faith when all things are revealed.

Last year she became interested, through a friend, in the Shut-In Society, and upon becoming acquainted with its work, Miss Tiller threw herself so enthusiastically into this benevolence that, entirely unsolicited and even without her knowledge, she was nominated by the Supreme Secretary, Miss Mary H. Hadley, of New Haven, and elected Vice-President for the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in charge of all the division associations. In this capacity, she attended the annual meeting last month in New York City, at which she spoke briefly of her work.

Taken ill with what appeared to be an attack of la grippe less than a month ago, serious complications ensued, which defied the best medical skill, and as she

passed away to her reward, she said, "It is all for the best; Jesus knows it all; perhaps it will bring good to someone else." Thus unselfishly did her sweet and gentle spirit exemplify her love for the Saviour whose steps she had tried to follow.

Miss Tiller, on her father's side, came of good English yeoman stock, whose generations can be traced for some hundreds of years in the records of Romsey Abbey and vicinity. Her grandmother, Pamela Wakeman, was a direct descendant of the Rev. Samuel Wakeman of Southport, and through the same line from the Rev. Peter Bulkley, the founder of Concord, Mass.

Witty, bright and with abundant natural resources, she cultivated her mind in every direction, and in drawing, in poetry, and original composition, showed an aptitude which made her acceptable in any company and contributed to social enjoyment, especially at family festal seasons. Deeply religious, her life was marked by consecration and devotion to her Saviour, with whom she lived in daily intercourse, so that her aims were always high, her thoughts and impulses pure and elevating. She died as she had lived, thinking of others, and those that knew her best, mourn her most.

Sweet, gentle, kind and useful,
Earth is the better for her living,
And Heaven the richer for her going.
What need to say more.

"Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing."

Funeral services were held at the family residence, Grove Street, Bridgeport, Conn., Thursday, April 9th, by the Rev. Henry A. Davenport, of the People's Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Horace W. Byrnes, of

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. She lies interred in Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn., in the Deacon family lot.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MISS
CAROLINE D. TILLER.

At a meeting of the officers and teachers of the Sunday School of the People's Presbyterian Church, held April 24th, 1908, the following resolutions, as presented by the undersigned committee, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, our beloved friend and co-worker, Miss Caroline D. Tiller; and

Whereas, Testimonies which are heard, not only from her fellow teachers and friends, but from the children of the Primary Department of our Sunday School, whom she loved so well, and whom she taught so faithfully the love of Jesus; bear record of her unusual worth as a Sunday School worker; and

Whereas, We desire to give expression to our sense of loss, which we, as co-workers and as individuals, have sustained; therefore, Be it

Resolved, That in the death of Miss Tiller, our Sunday School has lost one who, quiet and unassuming, but faithful and efficient, was unusually successful in the spiritual development of children, and be it

Resolved, That because of her training and long experience in that particular work, she was valued highly as an assistant and adviser, lack of health and strength alone preventing her from being a leader with almost limitless accomplishments, and be it

Resolved, That our loss, however great, is yet the will of One who loves us, who loved her, and who has now crowned her with a crown of victory, in which forever and ever will shine the stars of many whom she brought to the feet of her Saviour; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of the Sunday School, and a copy of same be sent to the bereaved family, to whom we tender an expression of our sympathy, with the assurance that we share with them their great burden of sorrow.

ALLEN I. OLMSTEAD,
CARRIE G. BALL,
SARAH SYMINGTON.
Committee.

(From "The Open Window,"
Issued in the Interest of The Shut-In Society, New York,
May, 1908. Vol. XXIV, No. 5.)

AT REST.

Miss Caroline D. Tiller, who joined the Society as an Associate last summer, and was elected Vice-President for Connecticut and Rhode Island at the annual meeting, died at her home in Bridgeport, April 7th, after an illness of less than one month. Although Miss Tiller had been our co-worker for so short a time, her intelligent interest and evident ability had made us feel that she was the right officer in the right place; and it is very hard to realize that she has gone from us and has left the work she had but just begun to do. While she did it, it was done "with her might."

She was with us at the February meeting, "to learn," as she said. Those who feel the need of learning, always do learn; and it will be very hard to fill Miss Tiller's place in the Society.

MARY HAMILTON HADLEY,
Supreme Secretary,
New Haven, Conn.

The family of Tiller have flourished in the County of Hampshire, England, for many centuries as is shown by the parish records of their births, marriages, and deaths, since these began to be recorded.

It is probable that they have been there from Norman times, the name is derived from Le Tellier, and the family is distinguished by dark hair and dark complexion, many being commonly taken for Frenchmen.

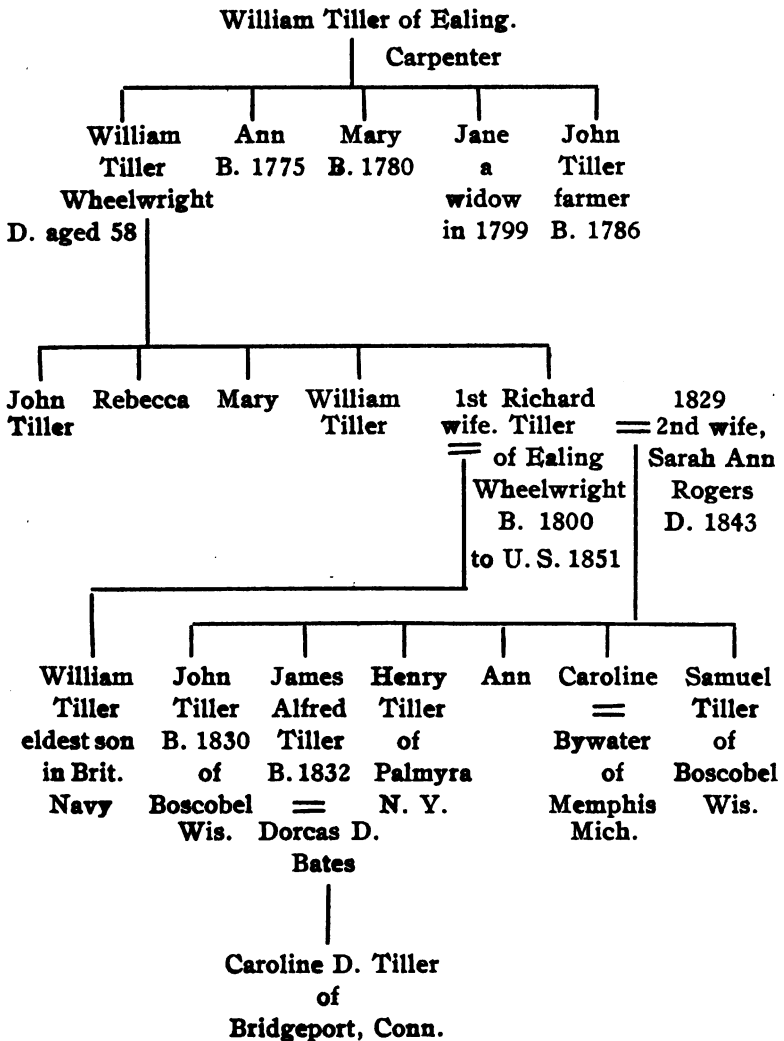
The branch in which we are interested was settled at or near Tolton, Redbridge, Dibdin, Rumbridge, in the Parish of Ealing. They were connected by marriage with the families of Byles of Ower, the Pithers of the same place, three miles from Romsey, also the Bessants, near Minstead. They were industrious, straightforward people, were small farmers, or conducting a small country business; most of the Tillers of recent generations being wheelwrights, coach makers, and wood carvers. Some accumulated means and are classed as gentlemen.

Richard Tiller, born about 1800, was a wheelwright, wood carver and cabinet maker, an intelligent man, who was much respected.

His second wife,—Sarah Ann Rogers,—died in July, 1843, and was buried in Romsey; they had several children:

- 1 John, born in Ealing, April, 1830, who came to the U. S. and settled in Wisconsin.
2. James Alfred, born February 29th, 1832, came to U. S. 1851, lives in Detroit. Married Dorcas Dorothy Bates, and had issue one child,
Caroline D. Tiller.
3. Henry, came to U. S., and settled in Palmyra, N. Y.; died September 3, 1902, aet. 70.
4. Ann.
5. Caroline, married November 8, 1858, to John Bywater, of Memphis, Mich. She died February, 1894.

TILLER

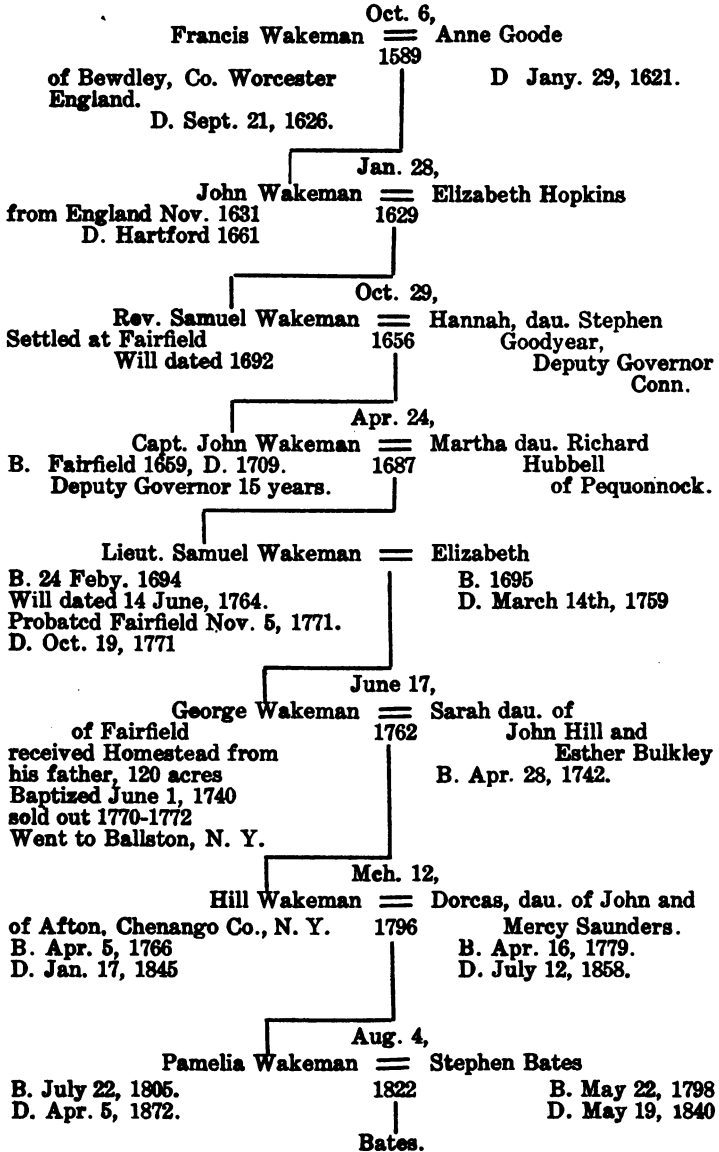


WAKEMAN

The family of Wakeman derive their descent from an English family of that name, settled as traders and farmers in the Counties of Worcester and Gloucester. One of the family who was a priest, rose to be Abbot of Tewkesbury, and when the monasteries were suppressed by Henry VIII, he was made Bishop of Gloucester. This brought the family name into history, and some of the more prosperous obtained recognition later among the "gentry."

In course of time, one of the family, Francis Wakeman, of Bewdley, in the County of Worcester, a cooper, married 1589, and subsequently a large family were clamouring for place in the world. To this end, two at least took ship and crossed the water to New England; this was in 1631; so John, son of Francis, arrived in November of that year, having come in the ship "Lion" from England. He settled first at New Haven, but afterwards moved to Hartford, where he died. From him and his wife, Elizabeth Hopkins, whom he married in England, proceed the family in which we are interested. The pedigree is as follows:

WAKEMAN



The Rev. Samuel Wakeman, of Fairfield, was a noted man of his time; he was called to preach the Election Sermon before the Assembly in Hartford, 1685, which was afterwards duly printed. For an extended notice of his life, see Wakeman Genealogy. His great-grandson, George, (who was the grandfather of Parmelia Wakeman Bates) received the family homestead of 120 acres by the will of his father, in 1771, and immediately proceeded to sell all his property in Fairfield. Following this are some abstracts from the Registers at Fairfield, which show that George sold 128 acres of land for a total of £1313 pounds "lawful money," but as the lawful money at this period was paper called "Bills of Credit," and was worth only about one-fourth to one-fifth of its face, George received only in actual value about \$1,400 instead of the nominal \$7,000, which his property was sold for. There was at this time no coin of the denomination of the dollar. This term was merely the money of account based on the Spanish milled dollar which had long been in use in the country.

Of "lawful paper money," Bancroft in his History of the U. S. says: "The use of legalized paper money spread its never failing blight. Trade became a game of hazard; unscrupulous debtors discharged contracts in bills worth but a twentieth part of their nominal value. The unwary man ran into debt, while cunning creditors waited for payment until the Credit Bills should cease to be a legal tender." This happened some ten years later.

George was, of course, not the only man who was ruined in similar transactions; it was no time to sell anything when the medium of exchange was of such uncertain, if not worthless character, but George wanted more land, and so we find him with his wife Sarah, up in New York State, prospecting around Ball Town, now Balston, with the result herein detailed. Here he attempted to purchase a tract exceeding 1,000 acres; he got the tract, held it for some eight or ten years, but he could not

work off his "Continental bills" on the sharp New York merchant from whom he made the purchase.

Dr. Henry Bronson in his paper on Connecticut Currency says, "A large proportion of this money was put forth by the State, when it was worth but ten cents, or five cents, or three cents on the dollar," and every possible effort was employed by means of resolutions, penalties, and even physical force, on the part of the State authorities to compel the acceptance of this money at par, and he further adds, "Many thousands of families of full and easy fortunes were ruined by these fatal measures."

At this period northern New York, southern Vermont, and New Hampshire were opening up and seemed to be a great attraction to the younger generation who already began to think New England overcrowded. A great exodus followed with varying results; to this fascination, George Wakeman fell a prey. We can only follow his steps by the records which reveal his movements, but in the total absence of all family or personal papers, they throw a remarkable light on his eventful life.

His father died in October, 1771, and in the first three months of 1772 George had sold in five deeds 128 3-4 acres of land, and also by another deed he quit-claimed all that he "has or may have, either by right of Will or otherwise, in and unto the Estate Real and Personal of" his father.

During these three months he traveled up to the wilderness, lying north of Albany, still in the possession of the native Indians, known by its Mohawk name of Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, in which were situated the Springs, now famous, which gave their designation to the town.

But the speculator was already ahead of him, for one Dirck Lefferts, described as a Merchant of New York City, had obtained "with his associates," a grant or patent of an immense territory through the influence of the Governor of the State, and George purchased, or bargained, in February, 1772, along with Abel Jennings, of Fair-

field, for a tract of a thousand acres of this forest wilderness from Lefferts. As there was no organization or settlement, there is no record of this transaction, except as it is referred to subsequently in succeeding documents.

In March, 1772, he completed the sale of nearly all his property in Fairfield, and the early history of New York State says: "The first white settler built his rude cabin at the Springs in 1772." This may well have been Wake-man.

But what a change of surroundings for a wife and two little children,—after the cultivated society and the century old civilization of Fairfield, to which they had been born and accustomed. Indians still skulked in native ferocity all around, and savage beasts roamed through the dark recesses of the dense forest seeking their prey, "nightly the wolves howled and the panthers screamed; daily the black bears picked berries in the little clearings, and the wild deer and the moose drank from the brook, while the eagle built her nest on the tops of the towering pines." This was hardly the ideal spot to choose in which to raise a family, but even these and greater dangers and difficulties will men brave, and women, too, for money or love.

It is evident that George must have intended in this enterprise, to speculate in land by selling again to later prospective purchasers, for no man could be crazy enough to imagine he could handle alone, and clear a thousand acres of forest. In the meantime, he was doubtless raising what food was needed for his family, and waiting for the much desired purchaser to relieve him of his superfluous acres. Before 1774, the Rev. Mr. Ball had come to the Springs, and from him the settlement, which began now to grow, received the name of Ball Town, afterwards famous as Ballston Springs, or Ballston Spa.

But ere this, George had got into trouble; he was unable to sell his land. Abel Jennings had pulled out, with 256 acres, and George was in sole possession of the

750 remaining. But Lefferts was demanding as the Mortgages show, payment with Interest in "Spanish Milled dollars," which means coin, specie; while he had only received for his Connecticut lands lawful "paper" Money.

It is probable he had agreed to pay as much for his land, as was asked from all subsequent purchasers, by the greater speculators from whom he bought, who having gotten their vast territory direct from the Indians by barter, practically nothing, could therefore, no matter what his price was, undersell George, who was now beginning to be burdened with interest and taxes.

The territory was now described as being in Albany County, in the Township of Ball Town, and in the Patent of Kayaderoseres, this last being a modification of the Indian name, which to-day is applied to the river which drains the section. George now gave three Bonds to Lefferts for £300 pounds, secured by a Mortgage on his land, which were for the first over due payments on his purchase. Five months later he persuaded his wife, Sarah, to sell her interest in land in Fairfield, received from her father, and this deed is dated 17th April, 1775, signed and sealed in Balls Town, Albany County, by George and Sarah, before a Justice of the Peace there. Undoubtedly the £64 pounds received went as a payment on this mortgage.

Struggling against an unfortunate position, the result of bad judgment, George borrows money wherever he can and places Mortgage upon Mortgage (which are now regularly recorded in the Land Records at the City of Albany) but to no purpose.

In 1778 he recovered a judgment against a debtor in Fairfield who owed him 10 pounds 10 shillings.

In 1779, George Wakeman was still in Balston, as appears by an Assessment Roll levied in accordance with the State Law passed 23rd October, 1770. The original list has been preserved. It is dated 31st December, 1779.

George is assessed upon £881 pounds, and his Tax amounts to £38-5s; the Collector was Dr. Elisha Miller. There are 210 names on the List, being the whole taxable population at that date. George Wakeman's is the largest Assessment out of 210 persons, except 5 others, 2 of which represent the estates of great patent Land holders. The total Assessment was £45,267 pounds; the total Tax levied was £1950-3s.-8d.

Thus we see George, who was in debt to Lefferts in the amount of £888 pounds, (or \$4,440 dollars) assessed on the whole value of his debt, for the land he could not pay for, and thereby adding to his embarrassment.

In 1781 he sold some land situated in North Fairfield by deed given in Ballston, and in April, 1783, he was in Fairfield, Conn., and personally acknowledged the deed before the Register.

In 1785 he was still indebted to Lefferts in the sum of £888.4s, with apparently all his lands covered with Mortgages. Not one Deed either to him as Grantee, or given by him as Grantor, appears in the Land Records, either of Albany County, which commence 1685, or Ballston, which commence 1791, but 5 Mortgages as detailed hereafter are recorded in Albany. This shows that he never succeeded in completing his payments and never was able to sell any part of his great speculation, probably because he could never give a clear title, Lefferts doubtless refusing to release a part, and insisting on a settlement of the whole payment contracted for.

The original deeds he received from Lefferts were in the nature of Contracts, or Bonds, with a Mortgage clause providing for the resumption of the Title to the Grantor on non-payment. These were held by Lefferts personally until the territory was organized into Counties, and then recorded as Mortgages "by request." None of the Mortgages show any foreclosure proceedings, nor are they discharged.

This may seem strange to a Real Estate man, who

looks for a clear chain of Title, but it is evident when George received no deed, and the undischarged Mortgage shows that the contract was not fulfilled, that a subsequent purchaser receiving a deed from the Mortgagee with a Warrantee would be perfectly safe when the Gran-tor was the first and only title-holder.

It is evident from the records that his lands were all taken from George and that he thus lost all of his invest-ments. As he was now without means, he was compelled either to labor for others, or to rent a small place to make his living. It seems probable from some collateral circumstances that his wife died about this time (1785) doubtless worn out with hardship and disappointment. The statement given in the Genealogy that she lived until 1832, at which date she would be 90 years old, being cer-tainly erroneous.

There is no record in the County of Saratoga in which Ballston is situated, nor in Albany County, of the Will or Administration of the Estate of George Wakeman, and therefore he did not die possessed of lands there. Many years later, his son, who was living in the southern part of the State, is said to have gone to Baldwinsville, a few miles northwest of Syracuse, to see his father. Investi-gation fails to find any trace of him in that locality, nor did he own land in Onondaga County, but he was an old man now, and neither prosperous nor prominent and not likely to be remembered, though the tradition is very probably true. The place and date of his death are at present unknown.

With regard to the claim that George served in the Revolutionary War, it may be at once said, that there exists no documentary evidence of the fact so far as at present has been disclosed. Family tradition, however, doubtless based on fact, is most probably correct.

In 1775, the Albany County Committee resolved to raise troops for the defence of the Colony, and in the New York State Archives, Vol. I, entitled "New York in

the Revolution," is a list of Officers and Organizations for this purpose, which shows the 12th Regiment of Militia, raised in the Half Moon and Ballston Districts, which consisted of six companies; the names of the privates are not given. Likewise in February, 1776, there appears a Company of "Saratoga Minute Men," volunteers ready to respond to any sudden call to arms.

In October, 1780, Major Carleton of the British Army, invaded Northern New York, as previously referred to in the account of Jonathan Bates, and captured Fort Ann, taking its garrison prisoners. History records, that, as a consequence, "there was in Northern New York, a perfect panic, and few men could be rallied against the enemy." On the 18th of October, the British were in large force at Ticonderoga, having already burned Ballston, on their way to Saratoga. This force consisted of a thousand regular troops, and about three hundred Indians.

Now, the family tradition is as follows, on the authority of Mrs. Pamela Wakeman Bates, daughter of Hill Wakeman:

"Grandfather George was in the Revolutionary War at the time father was about sixteen years of age, (1780-1); this I know from an event which occurred at that time. His father being absent with the troops, Hill Wakeman was plowing in the field, when the Indians came upon him, and killed his oxen, and took away his only horse, which he had with him at the time; fortunately however, she slipped her halter and came back home the following night."

The fact that an incident is connected with this tradition, which coincides with the local conditions existing at that date, gives strength to the claim. It may be taken for granted that George, who as the land records show, was in Ballston at this time, was enrolled as a volunteer in defence of his town, and served with the troops in the

raid of Carleton which called out Jonathan Bates at the same time in Vermont.

Of his wife Sarah who appears on the Deeds, it is necessary to say something.

In the Wakeman Genealogy, by Mr. Robt. P. Wakeman, of Southport, Conn., she is called, "Sarah, daughter of John Hill and Esther Bradley." This was a clerical error on the part of Mr. Wakeman, which he acknowledged, and tried to amend by issuing a slip to insert in his book, to make the proper correction, but it is with deep regret we all recognize the utter impossibility of ever fully correcting an error of this nature or undoing the mischief it is capable of producing.

Another document purporting to be a family record, was also found in error, as it called Sarah, the "daughter of Thomas Hill." But investigation of the Will of Thomas Hill, 1769, shows that his daughter Sarah, (who was born July 2nd, 1734) is referred to as the wife of Thomas Fitch, Junr. She outlived him, and lies buried in Fairfield with a tombstone detailing her own and her husband's name.

In Christ Church Records, Fairfield, Conn., Vol. I, is recorded as follows: "Married by the Rev. Noah Hobart, June 17th, 1762, George Wakeman, and Sarah Hill." That this Sarah was the daughter of John Hill and Esther Bulkley, is proved as follows:

John Hill died Dec. 17th, 1759, as recorded in the Family Book, Town Clerk's Office, Fairfield. Some few years afterwards his widow married secondly Stephen Adams, of Fairfield, as appears by the following: Deed dated 1770 made by George Wakeman and Sarah, his wife, of land in Fairfield, which refers to "the reversionary rights thereof, being the Dowry set out to our Hond. Mother, Esther, now wife of Stephen Adams." And further we find that Isaac Hill, (a brother of Sarah) sells land to Esther Adams (his mother) wife of Stephen Adams, being land set apart and set out to said Esther,

as part of her Dowry in her late Husband, John Hill's Estate, and in this deed George Wakeman and Sarah, his wife, are parties, by reason of Sarah's interest in the reversionary rights.

This proves that Sarah, wife of George Wakeman, was the daughter of that particular John Hill.

Now, the same Family Book records as follows:

John Hill and Esther Bulkley were married Jan. 27th, 1729; and also that children, Sarah, Esther, Nathan, Isaac, and Joseph were born to them. In the Land Records under date 1754, we learn that John Hill and Esther, his wife, with John Bulkley, Nathan Bulkley and Samuel Bulkley, enter into an agreement concerning the division of certain land in Fairfield. But these Bulkleys were her brothers as appears by the records of her and their baptisms, and the only reason Esther Hill enters into this agreement as a party to the deed is because she was a Bulkley, and as such, inherited in her own right, her husband appearing only by reason of his marriage.

This establishes the fact that Esther, the wife of that John Hill, was Esther Bulkley, and that Sarah, sister of Isaac Hill, and daughter of John Hill and Esther Bulkley, was the wife of George Wakeman.

For further details see Section, Bulkley.

The importance of this correction, arises not only from the evident necessity of maintaining accuracy in family history, if it is to be of any value, but further because through this marriage, the innumerable offspring of the Wakeman and Bates families, who sprang from this connection, derive their descent from the historic Rev. Peter Bulkley, the founder of Concord, Mass., and through him from the authentic and undoubted Baronial Family of the Bulkeleys of England, one of the very few claims put forward of this nature, which can be proven true.

A sketch of the Bulkley Pedigree will follow.

George Wakeman and Sarah Hill, his wife, lived apparently in Greenfield, Conn., or its neighborhood for a few

years, before going to New York State. They do not appear to have affiliated themselves with any church and the most careful search at Fairfield, Greenfield, Stratfield, Greens Farms, and Southport, fail to find any record of the baptism of their children. However, from an old family record, which has been preserved upwards of a hundred years by their descendants, which is printed at the end of this volume, it is stated that they had two children:

Hannah, born year 1764

Hill, born Apl. 5th, 1766

This same record gives the year of the birth of George, the father, as 1733. The Greenfield register gives his baptism 1740, when he would be seven years of age; this was no uncommon custom.

The following are the families interested and affected by this correction of the marriage of George Wakeman, and Sarah, daughter of John Hill and Esther Bulkley, through their only son, Hill Wakeman:

Numbers refer to Wakeman Genealogy. M==Married.

- 112 Stephen Wakeman, B. 1799, M. Eunice Bates—
leaving issue.
- 49-IV Parmelia Wakeman, B. 1805, M. 1822 Stephen
Bates—leaving issue.
Parmelia Wakeman, M. 1841 Samuel Thompson
—leaving issue.
- 49-V. Roxanna Wakeman, B. 1807, M.—J. M. Stevens
—leaving issue.
- 113 John Saunders, B. 1810, M. 1832 Elizabeth B.
Kelly—leaving issue.
- 114 Roswell Wakeman, B. 1812, M. 1842 Mary Slicer
—leaving issue.
- 49-VIII Mercy Wakeman, B. 1801, M. Truman Smith—
leaving issue.
- 116 Harvey Anable, B. 1821, M. 1842 Emily Hale—
leaving issue.

Of the foregoing, the following descend—from

John Saunders Wakeman,

Bennett, B. 1835, M. 1857 Bethiah Edson—had issue.

De Witt, B. 1841, M. 1865 Eliza A. Hare—had issue.

Mary Jane, B. 1847, M. 1864 Eli B. Pratt—had issue.

Roswell Wakeman,

Henry Thomas, B. 1849, M. 1884 Mrs. Ann E. Ruckle—had issue.

Charles Roswell, B. 1865, M. 1890 Ida Williams—had issue.

Ella Jane, B. 1844, M. 1871 J. Henry Steele—had issue.

Lucy B. 1848, M. 1878 T. T. Pennington—had issue.

Harvey Anable Wakeman,

Emily Celestia, B. 1847, M. 1871 Leonard J. Montgomery—had issue.

Lois Amelia, B. 1849, M. 1869 Bradley H. Bates—had issue.

Robert Etna, B. 1851, M. 1873 Mary E. Waters—had issue.

Susan Althea, B. 1853, M. 1873 Alva J. Wilder—had issue.

Sophronia Angelia, B. 1855, M. 1873 Edwin Clendenning—had issue.

Harvey Lincoln, B. 1861, M. 1886 Polly Leonora Yale—had issue.

Harvey Lincoln, M. 1893 Minnie A. Youngs—had issue.

Catherine Elizabeth, B. 1863, M. 1881 Albert Leroy Smith—had issue.

Parmelia (Wakeman) Bates,

Mary C., B. 1825, M. Mr. Hanley.

Henry Mapes, B. 1826, M. 1848 Abigail Truesdell
—had issue.

Caroline, B. 1829, M. 1849 Lloyd Franklin—had
issue.

Roswell, B. 1831.

Sarah M., B. 1832.

Emily R., B. 1834.

George O., B. 1837.

Dorcas Dorothy, B. 1839, M. 1856 James A.
Tiller—had issue.

2nd Marriage—Parmelia (W) Thompson,

Willard W., B. 1842.

William H., B. 1845.

Roxanna (Wakeman) Stevens,

Reuben, B. 1843, M. 1883 Catherine E. Gates—
had issue.

Mercy (Wakeman) Smith,

John Henry, B. 1826, M. 1853 Ida M. Moore—
had issue.

Betsey Ann, B. 1824, M. 1846 John Montgomery
—had issue.

Janette, B. 1839, M. 1863 Jirah Wheeler—had
issue.

and other sons and daughters.

In all, about eighty-nine individuals whose names
appear in the Wakeman Genealogy (1899), are entitled to
claim descent from the Rev. Peter Bulkley, the founder
of Concord, Mass., 1635.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY,
CONN., AND ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.

Samuel Wakeman, called "Lieut."

Will dated 14th June, 1764.

In the name of God, Amen, I, Samuel Wakeman, of the town and County of Fairfield, and Collony of Connecticut, being advanced in age, but of sound mind, and memory, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament.

To my grandsons Epaphras and Eliphalet sons of my deceased son Moses, 100 acres of land.

To my son, Samuel Wakeman land.

To my son, George Wakeman all my homestead farm of land beginning at the front of Long Lott and to extend from thence No. Westerly taking the whole width of my land, until it comes to the first cross highway, in quantity, about 120 acres, with the buildings thereon.

Rest and residue to my children

Samuel

George

Anne

Elizabeth

Sarah

Martha,

and my grandchildren,

Elizabeth,

Mary and

Sarah, children of my said

son Moses, deceased.

Codicil dated 1766,

page 273-4-5-

Probated Nov. 5th, 1771

Greenfield Hill Church Register.

Wakeman, Lieut. Samuel, baptized in infancy.

Elizabeth, his wife.

—Children—

Eleanor, baptized August 8th, 1726.

Moses.

Anne.

Elizabeth, baptized in infancy.

Sarah, baptized Oct. 31st, 1731.

Samuel, baptized Mch. 10th, 1734-5.

Martha, baptized Aug. 15th, 1736.

Seth, baptized Jany. 8th, 1738-9.

George, baptized June 1st, 1740.

(Family records say,—born in 1733)

FAIRFIELD COUNTY RECORDS.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Book 17 | Gershom Fairchild of Stratfield, in consid- |
| page 134 | eration of £21 pounds, lawful money received |
| 1767 | from George Wakeman of Greenfield,—8 |
| July 31st | acres lying in Greenfield, in Squiers Long |
| | Lott so called, part above and part below |
| | the first cross Highway. |
| Book 17 | George Wakeman of Fairfield, Ct. £14-10s |
| page 275 | lawful money recd. of Epaphras Wakeman, |
| 1768 | do give grant, Sell, etc., 8 acres situated in |
| Jany. 2nd | Squiers great Long Lott so called. |
| Book 18 | George Wakeman and Sarah his wife, of |
| page 154 | Fairfield, in consideration of £37-4- lawful |
| 1770 | money recd. from Wm. Wakeman of Fair- |
| 2nd April | field, do give, grant, sell, etc., Land lying in |
| | Hills long lott, being in quantity 8 acres. Of |
| | said lot, 2-3rds is at present in our posses- |
| | sion and improvement, and we sell the |
| | reversionary rights of the other 1-3rd |
| | thereof, being the Dowry set out to our |
| | Hond. Mother, Esther, ye now wife of |
| | Stephen Adams. |

- Book 18 Andrew Wakeman, Samuel Andrews and
page 5 Hannah, his wife, Isaac Tucker, and Mary,
1771 his wife. In consideration of £22 lawful
12th Jan. money received from George Wakeman,
land situated in Wakeman's long lott, so
called, and is the 3rd division from the
second cross Highway from ye front of said
long lott, belonging to the Heirs of Samuel
Wakeman, Junr., late of Fairfield—11 Acres
January 12th, 1771.
- Book 19 George Wakeman of Fairfield. £27 pounds
page 393 lawful money recd. of Joseph Sherwood,
1771 Junr. of Fairfield. 10 3-4 Acres of land
22nd Jany. situated and lying in Wakeman's long lott.
- Book 17 Isaac Hill of Fairfield, etc., In consideration
page 168 etc., of £40-0- lawful money received of
1772 Esther Adams, wife of Stephen Adams, of
4th Jany. said Fairfield, etc., to said Esther Adams,
and her heirs, land in Fairfield, lying in the
Little field, so called, 2 Acres bounded etc.,
on land set apart and set out to said Esther
as part of her Dowry, in her late Husband,
John Hill's Estate, south easterly on a salt
water creek, on my own land.
Signed by George Wakeman, and Sarah, his
wife, before Ebenezer Silliman, Judge Pro-
bate.
- Book 18 George Wakeman, in consideration of £600,
page 281 lawful money received from Nathan Wheeler
1772 and Thomas Wheeler, Jr., of Fairfield, do
2nd March sell etc., land in Gold and Wakeman's long
lott, 60 Acres, bounded S E by Highway
in front of Long lott, etc.

- Book 18 George Wakeman to Ebenezer Hill for
page 290 £343-15- lawful money, 34 acres lying in
1772 Wakeman's long lott.
2nd March
- Book 18 George Wakeman to Ezekiel Hull of Fair-
page 395 field for £125 lawful money, already received,
1772 Land in Wakeman's long lot,—13 Acres.
2nd March
- Book 20 George Wakeman of town and County of
page 192 Fairfield, in consideration of £118-4-6 re-
1772 ceived of Abraham Gold, of said Fairfield,
2nd March land situated in township of Fairfield, lying
in Wakeman's long lott, so called, being 12
Acres, bounded North by the first cross
highway so called, N E by Thomas Wheel-
er's land, S E by land I this day sold to
Ebenezer Hill. S W by land I this day
sold to Ezekiel Hull. The 12th year of ye
Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, King
George ye Third.
- Book 18 George Wakeman, James Hull and Eliza-
page 527 beth Hull, husband and wife, all of Fairfield,
1772 and Nathan Hubbell and Ann Hubbell,
19th March husband and wife, of Norwalk, in considera-
tion of £300 pounds, lawful money received
of Samuel Wakeman of Fairfield do grant
etc., and quit claim to him, all that we have
in and into the Estate Real and Personal
of Samuel Wakeman, late of Fairfield,
deceased, that we claim either by right of
Will, or otherwise. To have and to hold,
etc.
- Book 19 William Wakeman of Fairfield, £5 pounds
page 441 received of George Wakeman. Release to

1772
14th Dec. George Wakeman, all my right title, and interest, to land in Fairfield, in Hills long lott so called. 8 Acres being same land which George Wakeman made over to me by Deed April 2nd, 1770, and in his possession.

Book 25
page 206
1775
17th April
Recorded
in
Fairfield
Oct. 21st
1791
Nathan
Bulkley
Register
George Wakeman and Sarah Wakeman, husband and wife, of Balls Town, County of Albany, and Provence of New York.
In consideration, etc., of £64 pounds lawful money received etc., from Aaron Gold of Fairfield, in the County of Fairfield, a certain piece of land in Greenfield Parish in Hills long lott so called, etc., the same being 8 Acres. Said granted lands is now 1-3 of it in possession of Esther Adams, wife of Stephen Adams, and incumbered with her right of improvement during life as tenant in Dowry.
Signed and Sealed in Ballstown in Albany County, 17th April, 1775, by Geo. Wakeman and Sarah, his wife. James Gordare, Justice.

Book 20
page 521
1778
20th March
Whereas George Wakeman recovered Judgment against Stephen Morgan of Fairfield £10-11-5, Legal money, you are commanded to Levy on the Money, Goods and chattels of said Morgan, and for want of said money, etc., to imprison said Morgan, etc., in the common jail, etc.

John Davenport, Clerk.

To the County
Sheriff, his Deputy,
or Constables, etc.,
Fairfield County.

Book 21 George Wakeman of Ballston, in New York,
page 233 in County of Albany. £15 pounds lawful
1781 silver money, received of Nathan Wheeler,
13th April Junr., of Fairfield, land lying in North Fair-
field Parish, in Squier's great Long Lott in
quantity 2 Acres, and 58 Rods.

Recorded in Day and year above written personally
Fairfield appeared George Wakeman, the signer and
Apr. 23, sealer of the above instrument, and acknow-
1783 ledged same to be his free act and Deed,
Nathan Before me,
Bulkley Samuel Wakeman, Jus. Peace.
Register

County of Albany,
Province of New York.
Co. Clerk's Office.

Book 4 of Mortgages, page 197.

Dated 28th October, 1774.

George Wakeman of Balls Town, County of Albany,
Province of New York, Yeoman, to
Daniel Campbell, of Schenectady in said County,
Bond for £240 pounds, New York Currency,
for the payment of £120 and Interest payable 1st Jan.
1775. Mortgages all his estate, right, title, interest or
property claim and demand in law or equity, which he
now hath, or ought to have, of in or to a certain parcel
of land in said County and Province, containing 750
Acres, being part of 1006 acres of land, granted and
executed by Dirk Lefferts, 5th Feby. 1772, to Abel
Ginnings and George Wakeman, and the said 750 Acres

is now in the possession and occupation of said George Wakeman.

Acknowledged 22nd Nov., 1774.

Registered 24th Nov., 1774.

Recorded 22nd Sept., 1781.

County of Albany,
Province of New York.

Book 4 of Mortgages, page 192.

George Wakeman, of Balston, Yeoman, is bound to Dirck Lefferts, Merchant of New York City, in the sum of £604, the 9th day of November, 1774,

as exemplified by 3 Bonds of even date, for the payment of £100, payable 15th September 1775.

£100, payable 15th September 1776.

£100, payable 15th September 1777.

Mortgages, Lots 20 and 21 in Division 3 of the Township of Balston in the Patent of Kayaderoseres, Albany County, containing 201 Acres of land.

County of Albany,
Province of New York.

P. 280 George Wakeman, of Ballston, County of
Book 4, Albany, to John Heugan of Schenectady,
Mortgages dated 13th January, 1776,—for £571. 17-5,
due March 1st, 1777, blanket Mortgage on
all his estate, real and personal, whatsoever
and wheresoever in the said Province of
New York, and the reversion thereof.

Book of George Wakeman of Ballstown, in Albany
Mortgages County, and State of New York, and Dirck
No. 6 Lefferts of the City of New York, Gen-
Page 33 tleman.

Dated 1st April 1784—Refers to an Indenture dated 15th Sept. 1774, remaining in the hands of the said Dirick Lefferts, & obligation to pay £302 pounds at a certain day specified; said obligation was not paid, and there is now due and owing to said Lefferts £513-7-6.

If said Wakeman shall pay said sum of £513-7-6 on or before 1st May, 1785, with interest, in Spanish Milled Dollars, at the rate of 8 shillings each, etc., then this Indenture shall be void, otherwise it shall be lawful for the said Dirick Lefferts to grant, bargain, sell and dispose of said land, etc., "which shall be a sure and absolute and Perpetual and intire barr both in law and equity," against the said George Wakeman, his heirs, or assigns and all claiming by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, and of all benefit and equity of redemption of the premises, or any part thereof.

Signed 1st April, 1784.

Acknowledged 23rd June, 1784.

Recorded 30th August, 1785.

Book 6 of Mortgages, page 36
Registered 30th August, 1785.

This Indenture made 1st May, 1784 between George Wakeman, of Balston in Albany Co., Yeoman, and Dirck Lefferts of the city of New York, gentleman. Whereas by Indenture dated 2nd February, 1772, between George Wakeman, and Abel Jennings, of one part and Dirck Lefferts of second part. Land lying in Ballstown purchased of Derrick Lefferts for 600 pounds, with lawful interest, and Whereas the said sum of 600 pounds is not paid, and

the sum due is now £888.4-, and whereas the said George Wakeman has the whole of said premises, so mortgaged, and is therefore solely answerable. Now, therefore, etc., if the said George Wakeman, will pay the said Derrick Lefferts on the 1st May 1785, in Spanish Milled dollars, at the rate of 8-s each, etc., then this Indenture shall be void and of none effect. But otherwise, if not paid then it shall be lawful for the said Derrick Lefferts to sell and dispose of said lands etc.

Signed 1st May, 1784, by George Wakeman.

Acknowledged 23rd June, 1784.

Recorded 30th August, 1785.

Dirck Lefferts was a speculator, who associated with himself some four or five other men, for the purpose of forming a syndicate, which doubtless had certain influences that could be brought to bear in the furtherance of their personal schemes.

In 1769 we find him petitioning the Governor to purchase for them at their expense, from the Indians, a tract containing about 30 thousand acres, situated in the County of Albany, on the N. W. side of the S. W. branch of Hudson's River; dated Dec. 20th, (see N. Y. Land Papers.)

In October, 1770, Dirck Lefferts, "and his associates," petition the Governor for more land.

On March 4, 1771, Dirck Lefferts, Cornelius Tiebout and Cornelius Low, petition the Governor against granting Jessup's petition for lot No. 8 in Cayaderoseres, or Queensbury patent.

Here we see his fine hand, opposing another speculator. But a few months later, the Records detail another Document in which "Dirck and his associates," withdraw all obstruction to Jessup, and inform the Governor that they no longer oppose the granting of Jessup's petition.

Doubtless they obtained their price,—that being evidently the object of their opposition.

Dec. 22nd, 1771; Dirck Lefferts files a Return of Survey of tract of one thousand acres of land in Ulster-Shawangunk.

July, 1772; Dirck Lefferts et al, File an Indian Deed for 133 thousand acres of land on the West side of Hudson's River.

We do not see him again until twelve years later, when March 22nd, 1784, Dirck Lefferts and associates, file a Caveat against the granting of letters patent for any lands within the bounds of a certain tract owned by them containing 166,000 acres.

April 7th, 1784, ditto, for any lands within a certain tract containing 24,000 acres owned by them.

In 1785, Dirck again comes to the front, with a survey of 157,000 acres on the West Branch of Hudson's River, for which he seeks a patent. We have not detailed all his schemes by any means, as his petitions and surveys number nineteen documents, within the dates above named, all of which appear in the printed report entitled New York Land Papers.

With such a man, George Wakeman, a poor prospector, could have no chance, and the result is not obscure.

Hannah Wakeman, daughter of George and Sarah, of whom there is no record at Greenfield, born according to the family records in the year 1764, would be over ten years of age when her father went north to Balston. The following is all the information which appears concerning her.

Stillwater is a small town situated off the railroad about ten miles from Balston; notwithstanding that it was such a small place, the earliest church in that locality was formed there. Many of its members were people who lived in the neighborhood of Balston, and when a church was formed in Balston some years later, these people were the first members of the Balston Church.

There exists a list in the records of the Stillwater Church, of those who are called "Balston Brothers and Sisters," of that Church, and among them appears the name of Hannah Wakeman. Again under date of May 2nd, 1784, appears the following entry: "Balston went forward in gospel order, and joined the Church in full." Among this list of names, being members who left the Stillwater Church to form the Balston Church, appears Hannah Wakeman. Appended to her name is the following memorandum: "Sister Wakeman afterwards married to —."

Further the name of Hannah Wakeman appears in a list of the names appended to the Balston Church covenant. These extracts comprise all the reference to her name in the books. It is probable that she remained in Balston with her husband, and died in that locality.

Hill Wakeman, son of George Wakeman and Sarah (Hill), his wife, of Fairfield, was born in Fairfield, April 5th, 1766. His sister, Hannah, above named, was two years older than he. When the father left Fairfield for Albany, N. Y., he took his wife with him, as the deeds show, and therefore, the children must have accompanied them on their journeys.

Hill was too young to realize his father's misfortune,

but his early years must necessarily have been strenuous, and hard; doubtless, he helped his father for a while, but as he grew up this could not last always, and the time came when young Hill Wakeman decided to strike out for himself; he was less than four (4) years old when his father took him to the forests of northern New York, and therefore he knew and remembered nothing of the East. His life had so far been spent in a new country, and it was no hardship for him to undertake the same venture for his own benefit. Land was cheap, and could be bought for about three shillings, (75 cents) an acre, so the young man went prospecting and after due consideration he thought he found about what he wanted, and that he did, is proved by the fact, that when settled, he never moved from it during his life of 83 years.

He was about 25 years of age at the time that he saw the land that suited him; the year about 1791, and near Newtown Hill, 2 1-2 miles northeast from Harpersville, young Wakeman drove his stakes for the battle of life. The land was mostly forest, and had to be cleared, but the soil was fertile and repaid the labor. The country was still unsettled, and neighbors were few and far between. There were no roads as yet, though tracks through the timber offered their scant aid to the lonely horseman as he journeyed from one place to another. There were, of course, here and there, the beginnings of settlements—general stores on a very small scale were located at such points as seemed likely to grow into villages; blacksmiths set up their little smithies, as necessary, or even more so than the groceries, while the grist mill was located on the river at Windsor.

Distant about fourteen miles up the river from Windsor, not far from what is now Afton, Hill Wakeman cut his timber, and built his log cabin. Wild beasts were in the forests, and roaming the wooded hills; more than once the lonely horseman had to ride for his life to escape the wolves, which were very numerous and in many

instances ferocious, and which hunting in packs, howling nearer and nearer made bold to attack. At one such episode, young Wakeman only saved himself by throwing a quantity of snuff, which he fortunately happened to carry, in the eyes of the nearest of his savage foes, and it is said that for a long time afterwards he made sure of a sufficient supply for this purpose, which thrown into the air, would start the beasts sneezing and quickly to disperse. This was better than a single shot from a gun, which, when discharged had to be slowly loaded from a powder horn, and with shot rammed down.

In those early days, modern tools were unknown; the settler plowed with the old wooden mould board plow, which carried a sharp iron point. One day, when working in his field, the plow point became broken, and Hill started to carry the plow to the nearest blacksmith, some miles away, to be repaired. Cal Stone was the blacksmith of that time and place, and probably there are those who remember him to this day. After the repairs had been made, Hill started home still carrying the plow; evening came on as he tramped homeward through the dusky woods. Suddenly he heard an ominous crackling, as of some animal in the bushes; a moment after through the dim twilight, he saw right in the middle of the path before him, a great black bear, sitting on her haunches, as tall as a man. Used as he was to strange happenings, Hill was nevertheless scared; being unarmed, instinctively he shouted, as much from nervousness probably as any other cause, then swinging the plow share round his head, he flung it at the bear, who apparently quite unprepared for such an onset, got down on all fours, and made for the woods. Young Hill then ran as fast as his legs could carry him, the three-quarters of a mile which separated him from his cabin, thankful to escape with a whole skin. Next morning he returned to the spot, and found his plow where it had fallen. Just when this happened, is not stated, but it gives a vivid picture of the life of the pioneer

of those early days, and not so very long ago either. When he had gotten ahead enough to feel the future was reasonably secure, young Wakeman, who was now thirty years old, took to wife, March 12th, 1795-6, Dorcas Saunders, a young lady only seventeen years of age, who yet was willing to share his fortunes and to brave the struggles of life by his side. Year by year, they farmed their little fields, cleared another acre or two, and added its virgin soil to the plowed land, and as they raised their own wheat, would ride down the river road to the grist mill at Windsor to sell it, or bring home the flour. They had a little stock, sheep and cattle; for safety, the sheep pen was built alongside the house, so that wolves would be less likely to attack, and rescue would be easier. But in the long and cold winters, the wolves could be heard howling all night, hungry for lack of food, and seeking their prey. One night a pack of these savage beasts knocked out one side of the pen and killed seven sheep.

How primitive was their early home may be realized, when we learn that their log cabin of two rooms, kitchen and bedroom, had no outside door, for the reason that sawed lumber in boards was not to be had, and hinges and fastenings were as yet unknown. So a big buffalo skin hung in the doorway for seclusion; and with no more security than that, this young couple managed to exist, and found happiness for some time ere prosperity gave them a more modern home.

One night, these young people had porridge for supper, and they left what was not used in the kettle, standing by the fireplace. During the night, the wife was awakened by a noise in the kitchen; she woke her husband, who got up and reached the kitchen just in time to see a wolf disappear under the buffalo robe in the doorway. He had licked all the porridge out of the kettle.

Book E. page 161, of Chenango County Land Records, shows that on 12th December, 1796, Hill Wakeman purchased 100 acres of land in Tioga County, Town of

Jericho, State of New York, situated about 2 1-2 miles north of Harpersville, for fifteen pounds,—equal to 75 dollars,—and the Deed was recorded 24th September, 1803. This farm is now situated on what has been known for many years as the old plank road, between Coventry and Deposit; the nearest P. O. is now Afton. With the years came naturally more means and greater comfort. In 1830, he purchased more land which he added to his farm. A large family gathered round the parents; and one and another grew up to adult age, married and struck out for themselves. It speaks well for the healthy and that means happy, life they led, that the records show only one death in early childhood out of the long list of children born and brought up.

Lloyd W.	Born Thursday,	August 30th, 1797.
Stephen.	Sunday,	July 28th, 1798.
Mercy.	Sunday,	October 4th, 1801.
George.	Saturday,	September 10th, 1803.
Permelia.	Tuesday,	July 23rd, 1805.
Roxanna.	Monday,	January 4th, 1808.
John S.	Sunday,	April 1st, 1810.
Roswell N.	Monday,	September 14th, 1812.
Robert E.	Wednesday,	May 3rd, 1815.
Harvey A.	Wednesday,	August 29th, 1821.
Richard.	Saturday,	April 30th, 1825.

Hill Wakeman lived on the farm he had cleared, and where he had raised his children, until he reached the good old age of 83 years. The strenuous days of his youth had not weakened his vitality, nor shortened his usefulness. He died January 17th, 1845. It is a pleasure to anyone whose studies have made them conversant with the conditions pertaining to wife and motherhood in Colonial days, to find that Dorcas Wakeman, mother of eleven children, lived to the good old age of 79 years and 3 months, surviving her husband 13 1-2 years. She died July 12th, 1858.

In the Stevens burying ground, a considerable sized lot set apart and fenced off from the road, situated on a part of the Stevens farm, Hill and his wife, Dorcas, both lie surrounded by many of their children and relatives,—but the grave stones marking the resting place of the old pioneer and his wife, are now so weather beaten and worn, as to be practically undecipherable, a few letters only being visible.

This is due to the character of the stone used, as many others older in date are well preserved.

Pamelia Wakeman, fifth child, born when her father was in the prime of life, was the family pet for three years, and grew up on the farm with the rest of the children. They were a united family, and in after life, all retained the liveliest impressions of their youth, and exhibited evident tokens of their love for each other.

But she did not stay long with them, for she, too, like her mother married when 17 years old, as already told in these pages. She married Stephen Bates, August 4th, 1822, and died April 5th, 1872, aged 67; for her children, see ante.

LINEAGE

Robert Bulkeley, Lord of the Manor of Bulkeley, Co. Chester, temp. K. John
William Bulkeley, Lord of Bulkeley=

Robert Bulkeley of Bulkeley=Jane, dau. Sir Wm. Butler of
Warrington.

William Bulkeley of Bulkeley=Maud, dau. Sir John Davenport.
living 1302.

Robert Bulkeley of Eaton,=Agnes
Ancestor of the Viscounts Bulkeley of
Cashel and the Barons Bulkeley of
Beaumaris.

Peter Bulkeley of Haughton=Nicola, d. and h. Thomas Bird of
Alpraham.

John Bulkeley of Haughton=Arderne, dau. John Fitley of Woore.

Hugh Bulkeley of Wore=Helen, dau. Thomas Wilbraham of
Woodhey.

Humphrey Bulkeley of Wore=Grisell, d. and h. John Molton.

William Bulkeley of Wore in Co.=Beatrice, d. and h. of Wm. Hill of
Salop. Buntingstall.

Thomas Bulkeley of Wore=Elizabeth, d. Randall Grosvenor of
Bellespre.

Rev. Edward Bulkeley, D. D., Rector=Olyff Irby of Irby, Co. Lincoln, of the
of Odell, Co. Bedford, Prebend of family of the Lords Boston. *Dic.*
Litchfield. *Nat. Biog., Vol. VII., p. 235.*

Rev. Peter Bulkeley of Odell, b. 1583=1st wife Jane, dau. Thomas Allen of
d. 1659, sold his estate and came Goldington, Co. Bedford. She
to New England about 1635. died at Odell 1626.
Founded Concord, Mass.

Thomas Bulkley, B. 1617, D. 1658,=Sarah, dau. Rev. John Jones, first
removed from Concord to Fairfield, minister of Fairfield, Conn., she
Ct., 1644, with the Rev. John mar'd 2d, Anthony Wilson, and
Jones. died 1680.

Joseph Bulkley of Fairfield=Elizabeth dau. John Knowles
Died intestate 1720.

Joseph Bulkley of Fairfield=Esther dau. Joseph Hill
B. 1682. of Fairfield.

Esther Bulkley, bap. Dec. 20, 1713=John Hill, died Dec. 17, 1759
mar'd Jan. 27, 1729-30.
Rec. Fairfield, Ct.

Sarah Hill, b. April 28, 1742=George Wakeman, mar'd 1762.
Records Fairfield See Wakeman Genealogy.

Hill Wakeman, b. 1766, d. 1845=Dorcas Saunders, b. 1779, d. 1858.
m. 1796, settled at Bainbridge,
Chenango Co., N. Y.

Pamelia Wakeman, b. 1805, d. 1872=Stephen Bates, b. 1798, d. 1840.
m. 1822

Dorcas Dorothy Bates, b. 1839,=James A. Tiller of Detroit, Mich.
D. 1864.

|
Carrie D. Tiller, b. Sept. 13, 1858.

BULKLEY

There appears to be some difficulty with regard to some of the earlier generations of the Bulkley Genealogy, in this country, and the best authorities differ, but as it will not be necessary for us to enter into these matters, we will proceed to give the descent so far as concerns the family we are interested in, and give the proofs of the same.

That the Rev. Peter Bulkley of Odell in Co. Bedford, England, was the son of the Rev. Edward Bulkley, D.D., a descendant of the Lords of Bulkley, who held lands in the County of Chester in the time of King John, is a matter of history, abundantly testified to by reference to the article Bulkley, in the Dicy. Nat. (British) Biography, Vol. 7, page 235, and that this Peter came over to New England and in due time became the founder of Concord, Mass., there is no disputing. His first wife, whom he married in England, was Jane, the daughter of Thomas Allen of Goldington, Co. Bedford; she died at Odell, 1626.

From this marriage proceeded six children: Edward, born 1614; Thomas, born 1617; John, born 1620; George, born 1623; Daniel, born 1625; Jabez, born 1626. There were three other children by a second wife.

Thomas, the second son, born in England April 17th, 1617, married in Concord, Mass., Sarah, the daughter of the Rev. John Jones, who was settled as minister there; about 1644, Thomas removed with his family to Fairfield, Conn., where he was granted a home lot. He died 1658, leaving his wife Sarah, who afterwards married Anthony Wilson. In her Will dated 1680, Mrs. Wilson mentions her children, Sarah, Rebecca, Hannah, and sons John and Joseph Bulkley.

John married, leaving five daughters, and no sons, and died 1707; children:

1. Sarah, married Joseph Perry; she was appointed Guardian to Olive 1710.
2. Esther.
3. Hannah.
4. Elizabeth, bap. 26th Aug. 1694, married Nathaniel Whithead.
5. Olive, bap. 31st Aug., 1696, married James Beers.

Joseph married twice; first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Knowles; second, Martha, daughter of James Beers. By these wives he had a large family, namely, Thomas, Daniel, Joseph, Peter, Sarah, Gershom, John.

Joseph, the father, died intestate, 1720. The third surviving son, named Joseph, was born May 9th, 1682; he married Esther, the daughter of Joseph Hill and had children, as follows:

John, born September 14, 1711, bap. March 9, 1711-12.
Esther, bap. December 20, 1713.
Nathan, bap. January 19, 1717-8.
Joseph, bap. November 22, 1719.
Samuel, bap. March 6, 1725-6.
Sarah, bap. February 23, 1728-9.
Ebenezer, bap. December 5, 1731.

The daughter Esther above named married John Hill. Mrs. Schenck in the History of Fairfield says the Esther who married John Hill, was the daughter of John Bulkley who died 1707; let us see. What is known as the Family Book, which has been in use as a record of the various families of Fairfield, Conn., for upwards of 150 years, and which is preserved with the Deeds and Probate Records, at the Town Clerk's Office, has the following entry on page 61:

John Hill and Esther Bulkley were married Jan. 27th, 1729-30.

Nathan, son, born Oct. 9, 1731.

Esther, daughter, born Apr. 21, 1738.

Sarah, daughter, born Apr. 28, 1742.

Isaac, son, born Sept. 25, 1745.

Joseph, son, born May 2, 1752.

John Hill died Dec. 17th, 1759.

Now the Esther, daughter of John Bulkley who died 1707, was of full age at 1710, when the Estate was settled. Her younger sister, Elizabeth, bap. 1694, was married at this time to Nathaniel Whitehead; see Fairfield Land Records, Book 2, page 384,—so that Esther who received her full share of the Estate, £141 pounds, must have been born at latest about 1690. If she married John Hill in 1730, she would have been 40 years of age and borne children for twenty-three years afterwards. This is, of course, impossible. Therefore, Esther Bulkley, who married John Hill, was daughter of Joseph, the second, as stated in the Bulkley Genealogy; she was baptized 1713, and may have been born a year earlier; she was at least 17 years old, which as the records constantly show was no unusual age of marriage at that period. Further, in Fairfield Land Record, Book 12, page 206, we read: John Hill and Esther, his wife, John Bulkley, Nathan Bulkley and Samuel Bulkley, all of ye town and County of Fairfield, enter into an agreement concerning two pieces, or parcels of land, one of about six acres, bounded as described, the other of about two acres, etc. We do now agree to make division of ye same as follows: said John Hill and Esther, his wife, and ye said John Bulkley shall have the two acres in ye Home Meadows, and we ye said Nathan Bulkley and Samuel Bulkley, do by these presents Remise, Release, and forever Quit Claim etc., (each to the other party). dated 4th day April, 1754,—five signatures as named in Deed; four acknowledged before Thad. Burr, J. P., 4th day of April 1754, and Esther Hill appeared person-

ally and acknowledged her signature Dec. 13th, 1755, before David Rowland, J. P.

Now, these Bulkleys were her brothers, as the family record previously given shows, and the only reason she is named in the Deed (the others were married too) is because she inherited in her own right, as her brothers did, and her husband came in by marriage only. This proves her to be the daughter of Joseph Bulkley, the second.

But still further, in Fairfield Land Records, Book 11, pages 69 and 70, are two instruments, a Deed and an agreement, to which there are twelve signatures. Peter Bulkley, for £100 pounds, sells to the other parties, certain lands, bounded as described; also certain parcels of common and undivided lands belonging to the heirs of his late wife, Hannah Bulkley; dated March 19th, 1750.

The Agreement describes lands which, "we together and undivided do hold as our Inheritance which descended to us from Hannah Bulkley, formerly wife of Peter Bulkley, of said Fairfield, and we being minded to make partition of Lands, Meadows, and Commons, to and among ourselves, do, etc., dated March 19th, 1750; signed by:

James Beers and Olive, his wife.
John Bulkley, Junior.
Nathan Bulkley
Samuel Bulkley
John Hill and Esther, his wife.
John Whithead
Nathaniel Whithead, Junior.
Esther Whithead
Benjamin Squire and Elizabeth, his wife.

Reference to what has been written shows that Olive Beers was sister to Hannah, and aunt to the three Whitheads; that John, Nathan and Samuel Bulkley were the brothers of Esther (Bulkley) Hill, whose uncle, Peter Bulkley, was husband of Hannah deceased.

HILL

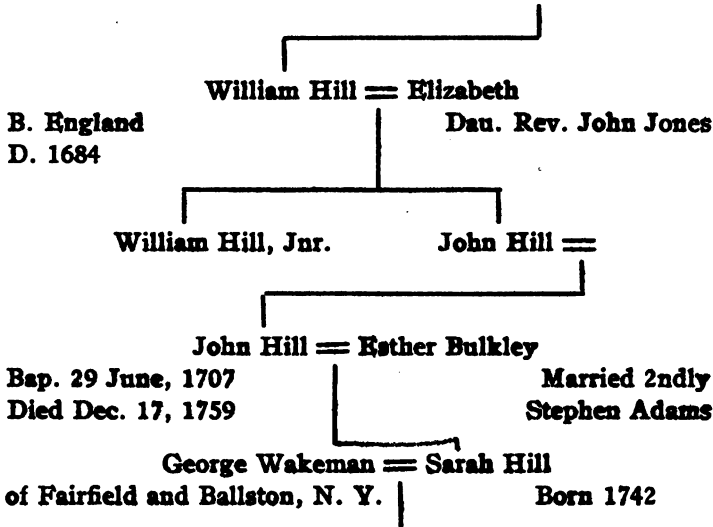
Now, as to John Hill; who was he? Here again we find a disputed point. He was the son of John Hill, who was the son of William Hill; this William Hill was certainly the son of the William Hill who came from England in 1632, settled first at Dorchester, then removed to Windsor, Conn., and afterwards settled in Fairfield. His son above named became an influential man, and had a gift of land from the Colony. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Jones, so that he and Thomas Bulkley were brothers-in-law, their wives being sisters, and consequently their children cousins. To prove this descent, we quote the Records—Fairfield Land Record Book 4, page 284; John Hill, deeds to Joseph Hill lands lately belonging to my Hond. Father, John Hill; date 21st January 1728-9, (just before his marriage.)

We find among many other deeds, one in Book 5, page 614; John Hill to James Beers and Olive Beers, his wife, (sister to Hannah Bulkley, before mentioned in these pages) land late belonging to my father, John Hill of said Fairfield, dated 1737.

In Book 12, page 160: John Hill to William Hill, Jr. and Ezekiel Hill, consideration £40 pounds, current money of ye provence of New York, Quit Claim all my Right, Title and Interest, claim or demand, which by law, I might or should have in part of Farm granted to my Honored Grand Father, William Hill, of said Fairfield, by ye General Assembly of ye Colony of Connecticut, lying between ye Township of Fairfield and Danbury, commonly called Chestnut Ridge, and is so much of said Farm as was given unto said William Hill, Junior by his Honored Father, William Hill of said Fairfield, deceased, by Deed of Gift; Dated 28th, January, 1755.

The Records contain numerous Deeds showing John Hill's transactions. He died at the early age of 48 years. His Will is dated 7th December, 1759; in it he names his wife Esther, and each of his five children, and adds "Nathan Bulkley, my friend, to be Executor." Nathan was Esther's brother, and as Executor he distributed the Estate for which see Fairfield Probate Records.

**William Hill from England, 1632, to Fairfield after 1644,
Died 1649, wife's name Sarah ==**



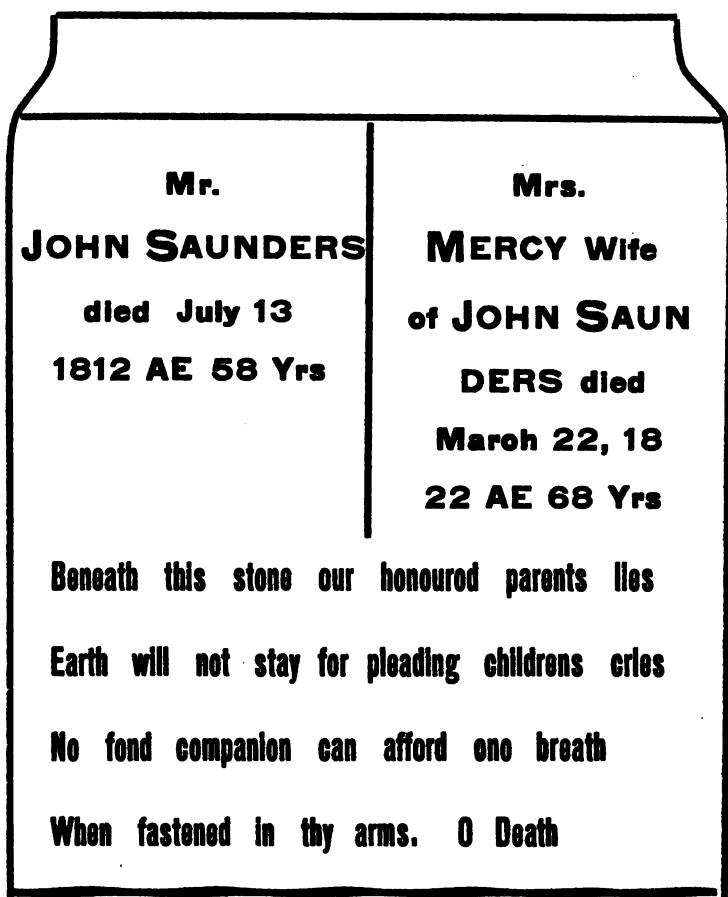
FAMILY RECORDS

Two very old Family records relating to the foregoing families came into my possession by purchase, one of them upwards of eighty years old, which when made was a copy of a still older original, probably dating as far back as a hundred and thirty years. The copy in my possession is breaking up and rapidly falling to pieces, and therefore in order to preserve the information it contains, for such future generations as may be interested, they are here printed.

The records are evidently independent of each other, and though there are some repetitions, the information they preserve is all the more valuable.

About 1661, a company was formed in Newport, R. I., to colonize what was afterward known as Westerly, R. I. Among those who were of that Company, and who settled upon the land near Pawtucket River, was Robert Burdick, and Tobias Saunders. In November that year, they made a clearing and put up a log house, but were promptly arrested as trespassers by order of Governor Endicott, and carried prisoners to Boston, where they were kept several months; they appealed to England for redress. In the end, the other members of the company paid their fines, and they were permitted to return to the Rhode Island Colony.

It is more than probable this man was the progenitor of the Tobias Saunders who heads the following list.



An ancient private burying ground,—a good sized lot, fenced in from the Stevens farm,—is situated about three miles from Harpursville, towards Church Hollow, on the road from Harpursville to Coventry, known for many years as the old plank road from Coventry to Deposit.

Although known as the Stevens' burying ground, the greater number of the Wakeman family and their connections lie there, many of whom are recorded in the following pages.

LITERAL COPY.

Tobias Saundres,	born April 8th	1731
	died May 31st	1809
in the 78 year of his age.		
Martha Saundres,	born Feb. 24,	1735
	died June 20,	1805
in the 71 year of her age.		
They were married April 17,		1752

Children

Mercy Saundres,	born Sept. 20,	1752
John	Apr. 1,	1754
Martha	May 12,	1756
Luke	Apr. 12,	1759
Thankful	July 13,	1760
Dorcas	March 17,	1762
Thomas	Feb. 22,	1764
Ruth	July 13,	1766
Christopher	May 23,	1769
Lydia	July 13	1772
Susannah	Dec. 9,	1774
Nancy	Dec. 29,	1777

"Deaths"

		Aged	
John Saundres	July 13	58	1812
Mercy	Mch. 22,	68	1822
Rowland	May 30,	7 months	1778
Loyd W. Wakeman	Octo. 13,	25	1822
Martha Saunders	Oct. 23,	37	1823
George Wakeman	Mch. 9,	36	1840
Mercy (Mary)	June 28,		1843
Hill	January 17,		1845
Lucy Sanders	Jany. 15,		1858
Tobias	June 22,		1849
*Richard Wakeman & Wife	Sept. 2,		1850

*both drowned at Harpursville by a sudden rise of the river which swept away their house in the night.

John Saundres,	was born	April 1,	1754
Mercy Closson, his wife,		July 30,	1754
	both married	Dec. 25th,	1775
Rowland Saunders, was	born	Nov. 1,	1777
Dorcas		Apr. 16,	1779
Lydia		Augt. 27,	1781
Tobias		Dec. 4,	1783
Martha		Apl. 5,	1786
Lucy		July 19,	1788
Rowland		June 17,	1790

George Wakeman, born year	1733
Sarry Wakeman, his wife was born year	1739

Hannah was born year	1764
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Hill Wakeman was born	Apl. 5,	1766
Dorcas Wakeman, his wife was born	April 16th,	1779
boath married	March 12th,	1795-6

Children of Hill & Dorcas Wakeman

No.

1	Loyd W.	was born	Thursday, Augt. 30,	1797
2	Stephen		Sunday, July 28,	1798
3	Mary		Sunday Octo. 4,	1801
4	George		Saturday, Sept. 10,	1803
5	Permelia		Tuesday, July 23,	1805
6	Almanely R. S. Wakeman		Monday Jany. 4,	1808
7	John S.		Sunday, Apl. 1,	1810
8	Roswell N.		Monday, Sept. 14,	1812
9	Robert E.		Wednesday, May 3,	1815
10	Hanna A.		Wednesday, Augt. 29,	1821
11	Richard		Saturday, April 30,	1825

This is drawn from Stephen Wakeman's
Reckords, Smyrna July 5th, 1827.
Stephen Wakeman.

Bates

Stephan A. Bates	was born	May 22, 1798
Permelia Wakeman	" "	July 22, 1805
Claracy A. Bates	" "	July 4th, 1823
Mary C. Bates	" "	February 15, 1825
Henry M. Bates	" "	October 7, 1826
Orson Bates	" "	March 17th, 1828
Caroline A. Bates	" "	April 22, 1829
Roswell Bates	" "	March 17, 1831
Sarah M. Bates	" "	October 21st, 1832
Emily R. Bates	" "	September 25, 1834
George O. Bates	" "	January 31st, 1836
Dorcas D. Bates	" "	May 7th, 1839
Willard Thompson	was born	Sept. 4th, 1843
William Thompson	" "	June 3rd, 1845

Franklin

Arnold Franklin	was born	March 15th, 1787
Rhoda Franklin	" "	March 15th, 1794

married Feb. 10, 1811

Warren Franklin	was born	April 27th, 1812
Horace Franklin	" "	July 26th, 1814
Sarah A. Franklin	" "	April 19th, 1816
Mercy M. Franklin	" "	June 10th, 1819
Philip C. Franklin	" "	August 6th, 1822
Lorey A. Franklin	" "	April 8th, 1830
Charley B. Franklin	" "	June 27th, 1836

Franklin

Lorey A. Franklin	was born	April 8th, 1830
Caroline A. Bates	" "	April 22nd, 1829

married Augt. 30, 1849

Emma A. Franklin	was born	June 29th, 1850
Ella A. Franklin	" "	July 4th, 1851
Alice R. Franklin	" "	May 7th, 1858
Burton C. Franklin	" "	October 31st, 1861
Gertrude M. Franklin	" "	November 7th, 1876

adopted October 5th, 1886

Hobbs

John W. Hobbs was born May 13th, 1841
Emma A. Franklin “ “ June 29th, 1850
married Sep. 9, 1866

Charles Hobbs was born October 1st, 1867
Minnie Hobbs “ “ December 16th, 1869
Frankie Hobbs “ “ February 11th, 1877
Laura Hobbs “ “ August 29th, 1885.

Kensinger

Samuel M. Kensinger was born September 25th, 1844
Ella A. Franklin “ “ July 4th, 1850
married April 22, 1872

Charley F. Kensinger was born November 30th, 1873
Caroline F. Kensinger “ “ November 30, 1873
Ida Bell Kensinger “ “ January 25th, 1875
Burton E. Kensinger “ “ March 3rd, 1878
Lucinda M. Kensinger “ “ August 23rd, 1883
Emma R. Kensinger “ “ August 15th, 1886

Huff

Samuel J. Huff was born June 1st, 1856
Alice R. Franklin “ “ May 7th, 1858
married Sept. 10, 1882

Lorey S. Huff was born February 9th, 1885
Caroline I. Huff “ “ September 27th, 1886
Royal A. Huff “ “ November 18th, 1889

Franklin

Burton C. Franklin was born October 31st, 1861
Caroline E. Laclair “ “ February 11th, 1870
married Octo. 2, 1888

Ella A. Franklin was born July 9th, 1889
Charles E. Franklin “ “ November 10th, 1890
Daisy B. Franklin “ “ December 28th, 1891

Holmes

Sherman Holmes was born Oct. 17th, 1866
Minnie Hobbs married Feb. 15, 1888

William Holmes was born Feb. 19th, 1890

Hobbs

Charles Hobbs was born Oct. 1, 1867
Susan E. Fry " " June 19th, 1864
married Octo. 4, 1889

Olive N. Hobbs was born January 17th, 1891

Marriages

John Sanders and Mary Closon was married December 25th, 1775.

Hill Wakeman & Dorcas Sanders was married March 12, 1796.

Stephan Bates & Permalia Wakman was married August 4th, 1822.

Arnold Franklin & Rhoda Colvan was married February 10th, 1811.

Lorey A. Franklin & Caroline Bates was married August 30th, 1849.

John W. Hobbs & Emma A. Franklin was married September 9th, 1866.

Samuel M. Kensinger & Ella A. Franklin was married April 22nd, 1872.

Samuel J. Huff & Alice R. Franklin was married September 10th, 1882.

Burton C. Franklin & Caroline E. Laclair was married October 2nd, 1888.

Charles Hobbs and Susan Fry was married October 4th, 1889.

Shurman Holmes and Minnie Hobbs married February the 15th, 1888.

Deaths.

	age
John Sanders died July 13th, 1812	58 yrs.
Mary Sanders died March 22nd, 1822,	68 yrs.
Hill Wakman died January 17th, 1845,	83 yrs.
Loyd Wakman died October 13th, 1823,	25 yrs.
George Wakman died March 10th, 1840,	36 yrs.
Mary Wakman died June 28th, 1843,	42 yrs.
Rowland Sanders died May 3rd, 1778,	7 mo.
Roxsena Wakman died Sept. 2nd, 1852,	45 yrs.
Richard Wakman died Sept. 2nd, 1850,	27 yrs.
Stephan Bates died May 19th, 1840,	42 yrs.
Orson Bates died March 28th, 1828,	11 days
Roswell Bates died March 16th, 1860,	28 yrs.
Mercy Carter died Dec. 16th, 1845,	26 yrs.
Arnold Franklin died July 17th, 1856,	69 yrs.
Dorcas Bates died Nov. 15th, 1864,	26 yrs.
Rhoda Franklin died Oct. 24th, 1867,	70 yrs.
Charley Franklin died Oct. 4th, 1867,	31 yrs.
Charley F. Kensinger died Apr. 10, 1874,	4 mo.
Carrie F. Kensinger died Sept. 9th, 1874,	9 mo.
Permelia Bates died Apr. 5th, 1872,	67 yrs.
Laura Hobbs died Sept. 24th, 1885,	4 weeks
Ida Bell Kensinger died Feb. 25th, 1876,	13 mo.
Lucinda May Kensinger died Oct. 23rd, 1886,	3 yrs.
Emmaline Bates died September, 1885,	
Ella A. Kensinger died Nov. 11th, 1886,	35 yrs.
Charles E. Franklin died Nov. 10th, 1890,	
Burton Franklin died Nov. 15th, 1892,	
Dorcas Saunders died July 12, 1858, at Harpersville.	

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CORRIGENDA

PAGE 12. 1471—for "cost nearly one hundred dollars,"
read "eight dollars,"

" for "another hundred dollars,"
read "eight dollars,"

PAGE 14. 1218—for "between," read "between."

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TILLEY

O

of

CORRIGENDA

PAGE 12. 1471—for "cost nearly one hundred dollars"
read "eight dollars"

WAKE

of

"Bills of C

of

Correction No. 2

of

s of Albany

of New York State

Y

of Fairfield

Correction No. 3

HILL

of Fairfield

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